Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 44 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
22nd February ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th „ ..	A Steamer† .	..
15th „ ..	A Steamer† .	..
22nd „ ..	Malta ..	6064
29th „ ..	Somali ..	6712
5th April ..	A Steamer† .	..

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 22nd and 29th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There will only be a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 22nd March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackengie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th March ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
17th February ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Coastal portd.
19th „ ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
20th „ ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
21st „ ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb
Mayachi Maru	M. Morikawa	3795	19th Feb.	27th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	27th Feb	9th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bacu Maru	S. Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	13th March	Italy.
Shokwa Maru	T. Miyatake ..	28th Feb.	10th „	Italy
Inaho Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	11th „	Japan.
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko —	2nd Mar.	12th „	„
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th „	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai —	26th Mar.	7th April	„

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,00-
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on th above Agencies and Branches and also on th principal commercial cities throughout th world, buy and receive for collection Bills Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, no interest is allowed when the sum accrue does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareh ... 0
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ pe cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!

and to write with a bad ink.

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its benefit.

S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1283.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 ROUND WOODEN BEAMS BALIA PATAN MALBAR COAST PUNAI

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 11 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ohadbhoy Neemji Mehta and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Fardunji Khursedji Modi and Sons

54 round Wooden Beams Balia Patan, Malbar Cost, Punai Candies, 214-0-13-7.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Morarji Kalianji and on account and at the risk of Sha Madhavlal Runchordas.—

3 bales each 50 pieces shirtings, No. 8355 or other 40 yards
3 bales each 50 pieces shirtings, No. 8356 or other 40 yards.
2 bales each 50 pieces shirtings, No 8357, or other 40 yards
1 bale, 50 pieces shirtings No. 8358 or other 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Kantilal Chunilal.

350 bales each 30 pieces Japanese shirtings, No Nine Drigoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas of Sunderchowk.

10 bales Japanese shirtings, No. 5100.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha. Tarachand Devraj and on account and at the risk of Shah Vadilal Purshottam.

6 packages each 200 pairs white dhoties. quality of No. 2505 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Publbic Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanji Khodidas.

Ex. S. S. "Silebus Maru."
12 bales Japanese shirtings No. 3600.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES SUSI OF THE PROSPECT MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Chambamal Divanchand and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ishvardas Gorakhram.

22 bales each 100 pieces susi of the Prospect Mills, No. 1730, 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, situate at Ardeshir Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Laxmidas Moolji under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under a deed of mortgage dated 2nd October 1916, the following very valuable Landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure redeemed under No. 35 dated the 7th day of August 1883 situate, lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 121 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, New No. 1215, old Survey No. ..... and New Survey No. 7488 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6695 and Street No. 9—11, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Cowasji, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Avabai, daughter of Edulji Meherji Cooper and now of Lilavanti wife of Harilal Dwarkadas, on or towards the West by the said Ardeshir Dady Street and on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Shroff.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of the Mortgagees' Attorneys Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at their Office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Dawood Ally and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Esmail Gora:—

Ex. S. S. "Heishin Maru."

150 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order on Godown-keeper of Mr. Suziki.

Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."

200 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order of Deputy Manager, Princess and Victoria Dock.

Ex. S. S. "Yoroppa Maru."

450 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order on Deputy Manager, Princess and Victoria Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The purchaser will be handed over the Delivery orders as above and they will take delivery of the goods from the abovementioned places.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Daria Mahal), very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and corner cabinets, rich ornaments, pictures, vases and figures, electric table and hall lights, table and ceiling fans, blackwood carved furniture, glass door book cases, revolving office chairs, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, aluminium utensils, one large iron stove with chimney, China matting, stair matting with felt and brass rods, large partition, rich curtains, with poles, rich garden pots, fowl houses with fowls, one 8 cylinder Scripps Booth motor car, one B.S.A. 5 seater, with Knight silent engine complete with electric light and self-starter is in perfect condition and has been owner driven, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Roberts, Esq., of Messrs Prior D. Soane and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Dhirajlal Varajdass Sankalia the mortgagee and on account and risk of Bai Ranbai widow of Hirjee Poonja, Hunsraj Hirjee, and Megjee Hirjee the mortgagors under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the deed of mortgage dated 18th December 1913, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the side of Arthur Road on the Byculla Plots without the Fort of Bombay, forming a portion of new Survey No. A1, 3421 and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventeen and three-fourths kathis or seven hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 7303 (1), 7303 (1A) and Street Nos. 159 and 159 A A and bounded on the East by the house of Amirally Hyderally on the West by the House of Noorbhai Jeevanjee on the North by the Arthur Road aforesaid and on the South by a passage half of which belongs to the mortgagors and the other half to Miya Saheb Ahmed which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidass, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESLAMPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mahomed Oosman Jamal and Sulleman Oosman Jamal the administrators of the Estate of the deceased Mortgagee Mr. Oosman Jamal and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Tyeb Abdul Satar and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th day of October, 1914, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Eslampura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 334, New No. 7667, Old Survey No. 572 and New Survey No. 5343 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6682, Old Street No. 50, and bounded on the East by the Eslampura Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Bhikajee Coverjee and on or towards the South by the property of Ahmedalli Khan Bin Mahomed Alikhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th Feb. 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALE.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY ROSE & CO. CANE DINING ROOMS FURNITURES, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF H. B. SPIERS, ESQ., OF B. I. S. N. CO., LD.

On THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Candy House, Opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, at Apollo Bunder, the household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, double meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, rich dooa curtains and on hand carved old pier tables, glass door book cases, sweet toned solid iron framed rosewood grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., iron and brass single and double beds, English marble clock, carpets, Primus No. 4, glassware, platedware, etc.

The property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

The above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 327 BALES OF COTTON BIJAPUR, GADUG AND MEHSANA.

By the order of Messrs. Gill and Co., and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba at the godown No. 4 of Messrs. Gill and Co., the following:—

(1) On account and risk of Mulchand Bajchand. 347 bales:—
238 bales M. R. Bijapur Cotton.
41 bales C. B. Bijapur Cotton.
68 bales M. R. Gadug Cotton.

347 bales.

(2) On account and risk of Ghelabhoy Jugchand.
180 bales C. P. Mehsana Cotton.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

406 CASES COUNTERSANK CHECKERED HEAD WIRE NAILS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER PER S.S. CROSSLEY HALL.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

406 cases countersank checkered head wire nails per s.s. "Crossley Hall" slightly damaged by sea water of sizes from 1½ to 3 inches.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Feb., 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,22,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only, on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5, p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm chairs, typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford.".

LOST.

LOST—Black Spaniel DOG, a few grey hair on face. Answers to name of "PADDY." Finder will be rewarded. Apply J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S., Byculla. 1009

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN. The well-known up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay. 955

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, good English. Salary Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 952

WANTED—A qualified and experienced Manager to organise and manage an Import and Export business office at Indore. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to Messrs. GOVARDHAN MOHON, Bajajkhana Indore, till 28-2-19.

WANTED for Bombay, MECHANICAL ENGINEER with First Class Certificate and good experience of steam power. Apply stating particulars of work done and salary expected to Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having practical experience and able to prepare Schemes. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials till 28-2-19 to R. K. PARANDEKAR, Engineer Saw Mill, near Kali Chowki, Parel, Bombay. 998

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi and English Correspondence and well versed in Gujarathi Accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials to Messrs. C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay, between 9 and 12 a.m., and 3 and 7 p.m. 921

WANTED immediately for the Shipping Department of a New Line, a CLERK, a CASHIER, an ACCOUNTANT, a SECRETARY and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST, all experienced in the line. Lady Shorthand-Typist will be preferred. Apply Box No. 255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 969

WANTED—A smart (GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE) Hindu experienced correspondence clerk, having practical experience of managing an Import and Export office. Apply in own handwriting, qualification and salary expected to Messrs. MANILAL BALABHAI and Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

WANTED—Competent COMPOSITORS for Mofussil for English, Marathi and Gujarathi work. They must know Book and Job-work and paging. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, according to merit. See the undersigned in New Sardar Ashram up to 21st February. After that communication may be addressed to MANAGER, SHRI VYANKATESH PRESS, Amalner District, East Khandesh. 1004

WANTED FOR BAGDAD.—Thoroughly capable Indian ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 300 per mensem. FOR BUSRAH.—Three capable LEDGER CLERKS. FOR UP-COUNTRY COTTON MILL. One young ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, salary up to Rs. 90 per mensem with free quarters, according to capabilities. Apply Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MEDICAL MAN. Apply personally from 10 to 1 or 6 to 8, to COOPER and Co., 182, Ripon Road. 1005

WANTED—AN L. T. M., having his subject in Weaving. Apply, stating experience and pay, to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1015

WANTED—A SIZING CLERK, who must be very sharp at figures and cloth calculating. Apply with lowest pay to Box No. 267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1014

WANTED—A MATRIC, knowing accounts and correspondence. Pay according to qualifications. Apply FAKIR CHAND KAPOOR & Co., Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay. 980

WANTED—TYPIST shorthand preferred, and CANVASSER for Import, Export business. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 957

WANTED.

WANTED—4 PING WEFT FRAMES, 5in. lift, Howards, Brooks or Platts. Dia. of Ring 1 1/16in. or 1 1/18in. 5 FLAT CARD Platts. 40in. or wire, Report year. Reply to the CALICO MILL, Ahmedabad. 983

GODOWN AND OFFICE—WANTED two OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWN accomodation preferably adjacent, locality between Victoria Terminus and Cloth Markets. Apply sharp, Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1016

WANTED—OFFERS for the supply of salt glazed stone ware articles of different diameters on or before the 1st March, 1919. For further particulars apply to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 946

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 tons of dry coal pitch, delivery Jubbulpore Railway Station. K. B. GUPTA, Pleader. 853

CIGARS FOR SALE—100 Box of CORONA CORONA. Perfect condition. What offers, Apply Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—One TRIUMPH CYCLE in perfect order. Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 263 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

ON VIEW—Mr. C. H. Roberts Bona-fide Sale of Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, TO-MORROW at 2 p.m. 1007

FOR SALE—A DYNAMO, 30 volts, 10 ampere. Apply F. BRISTLE and Co., opposite Railway Hotel, New Queen's Road. 1008

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—A complete plant of 2,500 Spindles in one lot. Apply to Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE—At Bombay. Pair of imported African CHEETAHS or HUNTING LEOPARDS, other animals. Apply, "H." Ballygunge Pharmacy, Calcutta. 986

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Four cylinder, 5-seater, STUDEBAKER CAR in perfect order, suitable for Taxi. Inspection at Messrs. VACHHA BROS., Girgaum, between 4 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 990

FOR SALE—PHOTO-ZINCO CAMERA, 10in. by 8in. Cooke's Lens, Prism, Screens, Colour Filters, Hunter's Beveller and other accessories complete. Apply Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 981

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 181

A strong, lasting and serviceable H. B. KHAIBER PENCIL is offered for sale at Rs. 3 per gross, plus V. P. charges. Apply sharp, THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Well-known Bahadur OIL ENGINE 9½ H.-P., with 3 ins. centrifugal pump complete with fast and loose pulley and Siemens Brother's Direct Current Generator K. W. 5.5 Amps. 30 and Motor 6.5 H.P. 110 volts combined. Very little used. Apply Box No. 239 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 924

TO BE LET.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, BOWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parsees. Apply C. C. MODY, Mahableshwar. 992

TO BE LET—Upto the end of the season (15th June, 1919) "HOMESTEAD", Chowk Point, Matheran, completely furnished, large grounds with Tennis Court, ample stabling and servants' accommodation. Rent Rs. 3,000. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 880

TO LET—A vacant piece of LAND at the Junction of Lamington and Bellasis Roads, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards, wholly or in parts for motor garages, workshop or show-room or otherwise. Also available with suitable construction on terms. Apply sharp S. D. DAVAR, Sleater Road, near Wimbridge. 882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—

The AGENTS,
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 734

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARINE INSURANCE.

WE have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., and are in a position to effect insurances at the lowest possible rates. For particulars apply to—

C. M. ROSS,
Managing Partner,
Mathradas and Co.

Canada Building, Bombay. 1011

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist.
Chemical Engineer.
Oil and Soap Expert.

6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 812

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 3 p.m., in the Hall of the abovesaid Association at Marwari Bazar, when the following business will be transacted.

Agenda:—

To submit the resolution of the Managing Committee, that the bazar time 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to 6 p.m. (S.T.) is preferable to the current time viz., 12 noon (S.T.) to 6 p.m. (S.T.) with the letter of the Cotton Contracts Committee on the said matter, for the consent of the General Meeting and also other proposals relative to the above matter, that may be allowed by the President.

BEGRAJ GUPTA,
VITHALDAS MAVJI,
Hon. Secretaries. 1013

BRITISH INDIA SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business carried on by Mr. GOVIND PURUSHOTTAM DAMANIA, under the name and style of Damania Shipyard, at Versova, has been taken over by the above Company as from the 1st of September, 1918, and any person or firm having any claims against the said Damania shipyard is hereby requested to submit the same to the undersigned with necessary details within 15 days from the date hereof, after which the claims shall not be considered.

A. M. JEEVANJEE,
Managing Proprietor.
British India Shipbuilding Coy.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay.
17th February, 1919. 979

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee, Jafferjee, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 21st February 1919, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, gunmetal pig, zinc pig, copper pig, aluminium pig, lead pig, metal pewter pig, phosphor bronze pig, axes pick head, felt old, leather old, shovels, old gunny, tape cotton old, canvas, tin old, barrowswheel, blankets old, anviis, of sorts. A large quantity of posootee old, cordage cotton old, vices, spades, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, mamoctie, paulins of sorts, cordage hemp, rubber old, cooking pots, stoves, enamel ware, web old. A large quantity of jhools, rags, old cloth, ground sheets, old bamboos, old suttrangee, pipe hose, greese, packing cases, etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
963 Government Auctioneer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1919, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during one year and 3 years, respectively, commencing 1st day of April, 1919.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed Forms, which can be obtained on application at the Chief Stores Superintendent's office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle, if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway company or order," no abreviations being made. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected, if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent.
Chief Stores Superintendent's Office,
Parel, 19th February, 1919. 1001

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FUNERAL LODGE SERVICE.

LODGE "RISING SUN" S. C. will hold the above Service at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in memory of the late Mr. RUSTOM PURVEZJI. Ceremony will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions. 973

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO SAHEB JAYARAM JANARDHAN MANTRI and Mr. BHAU JANARDHAN MANTRI, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,900 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12215 and others and New Survey No. A/3349 and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality on the West by Worlee Road, on the North by the property of Damodar Purshotam and on the South by the property of Aishabai, widow of Jacob Haji Esa and Vally Sulleman, Executors of Jacob Haji Esa and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 38, 39 and Street Nos. 38, 39 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1919.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
1002 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HURUKHOHAND AMULAKH, of Bombay Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece of land, situate on the West side of Garden Lane, on the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1,107 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 46 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Merwanji Sheriarji Khesvala, on the East by Garden Lane aforesaid, on the South by Plot No. 44 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Shanker Ramchandra Khopkar and on the West by other land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a garden which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 45 of the said Estate together with the bungalow or building thereon, consisting of a ground and two upper floors and which said premises bear New Survey No. 7396 (part of) and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1850 (6) 1850 (7) and 1850 (8), Street Nos. 3E 3F, and 3G.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1017

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANMOHAN RANGNATH JAYKAR has agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All the piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with building standing thereon, consisting of fire wood warehouse and shop and all other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kala Chawki Road, without the Fort, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and fronting on the south side of the said Road, containing by admeasurement according to the bills of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, 1,350 square yards or thereabouts and according to a recent survey made of the said land 1,499 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old Nos. 718, 725, 82, 666, 667, 690, 727, 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740, New Nos. A/12710, 4/11961 and New Survey Nos. 2/2520, 3/2521, 1/3437, 1/2704, 1/2699, 2/2522, 3/2521 and 1/2520, registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 8361 and 8362 and Street Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Kala Chawki Road, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, on or towards the East by a drain, and on or towards the West by the property of G. I. P. Railway.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1020

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES. French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 9th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 15, Mount Road, Mazagon (next to the Police Superintendent's Bungalow), very valuable teak and blackwood and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome side board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice box, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, cabinets, silver show cabinets, file cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by "John Brinsmaid", rich flower vases, table ornaments rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bicycle, talking machines, fire proof safe with stand, perambulator, fowl cage with hens, garden flower pots, canoe shaped victoria, Waler mare, "Empire" typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of A. A. Webb, Esq., of Government Dock Yard and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman:—

Rubber-tyred C. Spring Landeau and strong waler horse.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1919, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices).

A lot of unserviceable Stores comprising cases, crates, gunnies, drums, casks and barrels, waste paper, hoop iron, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Colaba Causeway (opposite the Rahim Mansions), very valuable teakwood and blackwood and carved household furniture, etc., comprising Winnbridges telescopic screw dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome side board, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, English ice box, Chesterfield sofas, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, silver show cases, rich cases, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safe on stand, cupboards, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:—

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHING, BLANKETS, SOCKS, ETC.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "H" Shed Grain Depot, Mazagon.

A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Socks, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of Immovable properties situate at Dhobi-Talao, First Marine Cross Lane that was advertised to take place yesterday on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shaik Hajee Hussein Hajee Sulaiman is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1919.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale room the following:—

By order of the office concerned on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indenter Messrs. Abdul Hussein Abdul Karim & Co., of Nanabhoy Lane, Fort:—

ex s.s. "Tensin Maru."

25 Cases 3/8 by 1 inch Steel rivets.
46 Cases 3-8 by 3/8 inch Steel rivets.
29 Cases 3/8 by 3/4 inch Steel rivets.
5 Cases 3/8 by 5/8 inch Steel rivets.
50 Cases ¼ by 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inches each size 10 cases.

ex. s.s. "Europa Maru."

4 Cases 3/8 by 7/8 inch Steel rivets.
21 Cases 3/8 by 3/4 inch Steel rivets.
45 Cases 3/8 by 5/8 inch Steel rivets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Feb. 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE
OF THIS
SPLENDID SPORTING FILM
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Broadwest's Best Production
"A Turf Conspiracy"
A Grand 5-reel Drama.
Adopted from the famous novel by
NAT GOULD
and starring the famous artistes:—
VIOLET HOBSON & GERALD AMES.
To what extent men are lead to commit grave crimes for the sake of getting wealth and suffer meseries in life in consequence is illustrated in this great interesting drama.
BEAUTIFUL SCENES!
EFFECTIVE ACTING!!
EXCELLENT PLOT!!!
A Rollicking Comic:
"RED, WHITE AND BLUE"
A reel full of laughter.
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
NEW FANTASTICS
PLAN AT ROSE Co.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
America's best-known woman in an entertaining comedy-mystery
"Mysterious Client"
A Pathe play in 5 acts.
Mrs. CASTLE is more charming than ever as the star of this interest-holding mystery play, which is a startling and vivid story of the under-world of the aristocracy.
PATHE GAZETTE.
"THE LADY-KILLER" (Comic.)
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
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WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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SHIPPING.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. British Emperor, Feathers, Mahomerah.

S. S. Dumra, Fisher, Busreh, etc.

S. S. Hymethus, Evans, Calcutta, etc.

S. S. Khosrou, Hennah, Durban, etc.

S. S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain T. Feathers, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

S. S. Hymethus:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hymethus, 2,984 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Khosrou:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hennah, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with a general cargo and 545 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 19th February, 1919.

Berth.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Date*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
E	Kwahsu	1115	Suez	N F	H S Kasarad & Co
G	B Atna	2873	Surabaya	N F	W & A Graham & Co
G	Tessa	956	N F	N F	D B I M
E	Barque Utopia	292	N F	N F	Sheriff Hassum (owner)
K	British Emperor	2182	Abadan	20-2-19	Shaw Wallace & Co
E	Dumra	762	P Gulf	20-2 19	M M & Co
Q	Bashayan	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Chakla	3081	N F	N F	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Punasi	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Godavari	613	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Cornwall	760	Jamnagar	20-2-19	K Nixon & Co
	Retnavali	699	N F	N F	K Nixon & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
2	Taian Maru	1850	Kobe	27-2-19	N Y Kaisha
3	Khosrou	2422	S. & E. Africa	20-2-19	T Morrison & Co
12	Trelawny	2479	Colombo	19-2-19	M M & Co
13	Tama Maru	1839	Japan	24-2-19	N Y Kaisha
14	Sofala	2436	N F	N F	M M & Co
15	Hymettus	2985	Calcutta	20-2-19	M M & Co
16	Nowshera	1718	—	Shed	Ry S & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Varela	1932	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Barala	1899	N F	20-2-19	M M & Co
5	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	T M & Co
6	Karadeniz	3359	N F	N F	D B I M
7	Seabeam	5147	London	21-2-19	M M & Co
8	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	N F	J Finlay & Co
9	Clifton Hall	4785	N F	N F	M M & Co
10	Devasha	2532	N F	N F	D B I M
11	Galka	3063	London	25-2-19	M M & Co
12	Baroda	1899	N F	N F	M M & Co
14	Jehangir	3361	N F	N F	T Morrison
15	Ulysses	2982	London	22-2-19	M M & Co.
17	Ismaila	5265	—	25-2-19	M M & Co
	OFFSIDE JETTY END.				
	Jetty End Loyalty	1023	N F	N F	T. S. Sharocrji
	Mutlah	2156	N F	N F	D B I M
	MAZAGAN DRY DOCK				
	Khiva	3017	N F	20-2-19	M M & Co
	Bankura	2169	N F	19-2-19	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 19.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy for Liverpool:—222 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 3,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 27 bales wool, Bombay Company; 97 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.; 299 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Khiva for London:—74 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 6 bales sheep skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 31 cwts. gum olibanum, 91 cwts. samudar fins, H. B. Bhesania; 20 bales sheep skins, Esmail Dossa and Co.

S. S. Mayachi Maru for Kobe:—1,200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kkaisha; 400 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 650 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 297 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Fama Maru for Kobe:—1,600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 2,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, S. Fuji ally and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal; 700 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Faian Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Mayachi Maru for Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Fama Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Faian Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Mayachi Maru for Osaka:—155 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Mayachi Maru for Moji:—375 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Fama Maru for Moji:—600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Mayachi Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

Rain has fallen in North Assam and at a few stations in Burma, Bengal and Orissa. Dibrugarh reports one inch, Mergui three quarters. Temperature is well below normal in central parts of the country and is falling in north-west. The new western disturbance is giving cloud along the North-West Frontier, but appears to be feeble.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.951	Inch.
Temperature of Air	71.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.2	"
Dew Point	56.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.601	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	79.6	"
Minimum do.	64.1	"
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE.WNW.N.	
Movement of Wind	172	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m	ft. in.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Feb.					Feb.			
Wed.	19	m	1	31	27 8	19	m	7	39 16 10
			2	2a	26 5			7	34a 18 5
Thur.	20	m	1	53	27 0	20	m	8	8 17 3
			2	34a	25 9			8	2a 19 4
Fri.	21	m	2	16	26 4	21	m	8	41 17 9
			3	8a	25 1			8	35a 20 3
Sat.	22	m	2	42	25 7	22	m	9	20 18 3
			3	54a	24 5			9	18a 21 3
Sun.	23	m	3	16	24 9	23	m	10	12 18 9
			5	3a	23 11			10	30a 22 2
Mon.	24	m	4	12	24 1	24	m	11	27 19 1
			6	51a	24 0				
Tues.	25	m	5	48	23 7	25	m	1	18 22 3
			8	36a	24 9			1	0a 18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 19 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 7h. 6m	Sunset 6h. 40m.	
" 20 (Thursday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 41m.	
" 21 (Friday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 41m.	
" 22 (Saturday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 42m.	
" 23 (Sunday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 42m.	
" 24 (Monday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 42m.	
" 25 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 43m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0 "	22-8m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess in the extreme north. Day temperature is moderately below normal except in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the east of the division. Day temperature is moderately below the average; night temperature is lower than usual in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and south Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average except at Jacobabad; night temperature is lower than usual except at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal, the deficiency being large in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is moderately below the average generally both by day and night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is lower than usual in the western districts. Temperature is generally in moderate or considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is below the average except in the southern districts; night temperature is below normal throughout and the defect is considerable in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Temperature continues low generally to the north of latitude 16deg. N. The air is drier than usual in Gujarat and the central parts of the country. Fine clear weather prevails over the greater part of the reporting area and no large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th February 1919.

The western disturbance has reached Bengal and is disappearing; but unsettled conditions have reappeared in Persia and are spreading eastwards.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and the extreme north of the United Provinces and local in Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, while a few falls have occurred in Assam.

Chief amounts are:—Calcutta, Sangor, Island, Burdwan one inch; Jessore a half; Berhampore three-quarters; Balasore one and a half; Chalbassa, Hazaribagh a half; Naya Dumka three-quarters; Dehra Dun, Mussooree one.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th February, 1919, was 30.157 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 18th

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	20
" " Imports	14,000
Mid. American Spot	17.13
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar. 22.19; May 21.25
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	July 20.80; Mar. 23.00; May 21.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
March	15.63
April	14.56

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Feb.	16.96
March	16.64
April	14.51
May	12.80
June	12.51
July	12.28
Aug.	12.04
Sept.	11.78

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.26
" " Fully Good	15.62
" " Fine	14.91
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.67
" " " Fully Good	16.57
" " " Fine	16.22
" Broach Good	16.42
" " Fully Good	16.47
" " Fine	16.92

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	19,000
Demand Bills	15 1/4
Silver Commercial Bars	4.75.50
	101½

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	167 000
" Exports to Great Britain	28,000
" " to France and Continent	50,000
" " to Japan	22.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1.374 000
" " at Interior Ports	1,438,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 7th:

Bar Silver Spot Quiet.	48 7/16

London, Feb. 12th:

Rentes 3%	64 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8

Consols of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 1/2

" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 1/2

" Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/4

" " 6 4 5/8

Interest day to day loans 3 1/4

" 7 day market loans 3 1/8

Consols 2½ % 59

Rupee Paper 3½ % 52½

Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan 70

Government Securities 3 % 99

Ex. On London at Paris Francs 25.07½

London, Feb. 13th:

Bar Silver Spot Steady	47 7/8

London, Feb. 14th:

Bar Silver Spot Steady	47 7/8

London, Feb. 15th:

Bar Silver Spot Quiet	47 7/8

London, Feb. 17th:

Bar Silver Spot Quiet	47 7/8

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 12th.

3½ % 1925—1928	...
4½ % 1925—1945	...
5 % Nov.	£95 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 12th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton in bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in bags	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	440
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) per ton in bag	440
Toria Rapeseed per ton in bag	455

For all shipments after the 18th instant Government have fixed prices to importers as above.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£95
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£90
Copper Braziers	£132
Yellow Metal	Sh. 1
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	25/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	27-
Tone:—Very firm nothing doing	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation 1rst Latex Crepe April-June	2/1
Tone:—Very quiet.	

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 19.

The tone of the market was quiet this morning, and the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 551 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 549. On some covering and profit taking the price improved to Rs. 554, and fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 552 and Rs. 554. Later on the price touched Rs. 557/58, and at about 4 p.m. was Rs. 555, the closing rate being Rs. 556½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 558 and after fluctuations the closing quotations were as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been quite moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach		April. May	556½
Fully Good M. G. Bengal		March	418
Fine M. G. Oomras		"	493

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 19TH Feb. 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach		April-May	557
Fully Good M. G. Bengal		March	413
Fine M. G. Oomras		March	495
Fully Good M. G. Oomras		March	465
Good M. G. Southerns		May-June	550

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	F.me.	F. G.d	Good.	Delivery
M G. Bengal	446	436	412	404	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	437	427	412	397	"
M.G. Khandesh		502	487	457	"
M G. Oomras No 3	512	502	487		"
M.G.Oomras No 2		502	487	457	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 18th Feb. 1919.

Cotton	16 152	bales
Wheat	7 503	Cwts.
Linseed	3 906	"
Rape, etc	16	"
Gingelly seed	854	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	747	"
Castorseed	687	"
Rice	184 269	"
Myrabollams	4 065	"
Cottonseed	14 965	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	89	"
Jowar	415	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 19th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs: as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-35		
" " Cawnpore 70-30		
" Karachi Bangia		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
" " Cawnpore		
" " Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed Brown Bold		
" Thin		
Teaseed White 85-15		
" Gajar 75-25		
" Gajar 50-50		
" Black		
Popyseed, White		
Barley		
Groundnuts		
Castorseed		
Mowrassed		

These rates are not received.

	Rs. as. p.
Forward	
Wheat April-May	9 8 3
Linseed May	12 9 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 16
Bank Demand	1 6 8
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 6 5½
Free Demand	193
American Dollars	220
Hongkong "	211
Shanghai "	321½
Japan "	146½
Singapore "	167

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 80-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 201/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 324.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was irregular with hardly any important business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,083½, Swan 575, Simplex 670, Shapurji 117½, Pearls 537½, Madhowji 2,075, Luxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,202½, Currimbhoy 332½, Kastoorchand 1,050, Indian Bleaching 167½, Finlay 475, Fazulbhoy 705, David 595, Crescent 215, Colaba 1,530, Century 415, Bombay Cotton 600, Bombay Dyeing 1,500, Bundi 27½, Katni ord 265, Katni def 1,365, Tata new def 455 p, Tata old def 1,107½, Tata ord 233-12, Shivrajpur 37½, Alcocks 845, Bombay-Burma 850, Bombay Tramway 502-8, Bombay Steam 332-8, Tata Hydro 1,225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,085, Swan 575, Simplex 667½, Shapurji 116½, Pearls 537-8, Madhowji 2,070, Kohinoor 1,202½, Currimbhoy 332½, Kastoorchand 1,050, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 472½, Fazulbhoy 702½, David 595, Crescent 217½, Colaba 1,530, Century 415, Bombay Cotton 600, Bombay Dyeing 1,500, Bundi 27, Katni ord 262½, Katni def 1,300, Tata new def 450, Tata old def 1,107½, Tata ord 235, Shivrajpur 38, Alcocks 850, Bombay-Burma 850, Bombay Tramway 502½, Bombay Steam 332-8, Tata Hydro 1,225.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. (Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th Feb 1919.

				Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Feb. 1919.					
G.I.P. Rly	--	--	--	29 94 000	4,52,03,676
A.D.G. Rly	--	--	--	85 100	14,8- 885
B.K. Rly	--	--	--	4 200	61 157
G.B. Rly	--	--	--	8 000	1,63 068
Total	--		--	27,00,100	4,69 16,186
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Feb. 1918.					
G.I.P. Rly	--	--	--	23,23 586	4,28 63,882
A.D.G. Rly	--	--	--	83,524	13,94,167
B.K. Rly	--	--	--	1,452	53,114
G.B. Rly	--	--	--	5,315	1,07 465
Total	--		--	23,24,167	4 43 25 828
Inc. G.I.P. Rly	--	--	--	+6 61,214	+23 99 672
or A.D.G. Rly	--	--	--	-1 576	+1,07 798
Dec. B.K. Rly	--	--	--	+2 548	+6 073
G.B. Rly	--	--	--	+825	-3,346

Central Provinces Railways.

			Total for the week. Rs	Total to date Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Feb. 1919			27,660	3,07,727
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Feb. 1918			16,510	2,71,833
Increase or Decrease	--	--	+10,150	+35,894

Bhond Saraunli Railway.

			Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Feb. 1919			2,850	4',202
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Feb. 1918			1,859	28,928
Increase or Decrease	--	--	+1 141	+12,274

Peshore Jamrud Railway. (Peshore to Fabar)

			Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Feb 1919			2 300	22,337
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Feb. 1918			--	--
Increase or Decrease.	--	--	--	--

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Dec. 1918

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 19th.

			Total up-to-date Rs.
War Bonds	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Certificates	480-8	"	8,45,939
Total	480-8		8,45,939

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

The rice market is unchanged no business being done as buyers and sellers cannot agree. Speculative quotations were February Rs. 307-8, March and April Rs. 311, three months Rs. 313. Paddy firm and unchanged. There is an unconfirmed rumour that purchases for Bombay may be made through Government agency and not through private firms. A quantity of rice now on the way to Bombay was served by auction yesterday at C. I. Frates at Rs. 12-11 to Rs. 12-5 per bag, the Bombay buyers having refused to take delivery from the miller.

Rs. 5

will make your children happy with our famous and charming set of

32 BRASS & 30 WOODEN TOYS

OR

8 BRASS & 10 WOODEN ANIMALS

Highly polished and beautifully finished.

THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.

BENARES CITY.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY No. 3.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience . . . . .

late Government Medical Officer .

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,

30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS

KABULI MALIDA

PASHMINA GOODS

GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS

PATTOO (Check and Plain)

Detailed Catalogue sent Free.

Amir Chand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st Dec. 1918.	B Imports during Jan. 1919	C Stock on 31st Jan. 1919.	D Approximate total deliveries during Jan. 1919.	E Increase or Decrease of Bombay Deliveries compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Weeks on 31st Jan. 1918	1917.	1916	1915	1914.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	52 810	19,013	54.249	17,574	+1,439	16,096	34,550	22,156	27,402	61 257	47,255
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	9.389	2,327	9,253	2,463	—136	1,268	19 162	33.731	37,068	104085	288 9
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	1,247	660	1,460	447	+213	116	1,001	586	284	1,707	2589
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,299	948	1,270	977	—29	110	1,140	1,334	1,601	2,520	2 968
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	16,534	8,049	19,245	5,338	+2,711	2,756	4,253	7,616	5,696	9,887	7,389
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	4,602	1,024	4,538	1,088	—64	496	2 019	3,414	2 215	1,698	2,568
(7) Copper—Brasiers	Tons.	372	70	281	181	—111	123	771	2,088	3,352	4,192	2,185
(8) Yellow Metal—Brasiers	Tons.	431	467	631	267	+200	96	211	718	1,522	2 945	2 125

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES

OUR

Gem Damaskeene Safety Razors

prove to be extremely useful presents. Fresh consignment now received. Prices to suit all pockets.

Rs. 4-8.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Influenza & Cholera Treatment.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
GERMICIDE—(General Preventive for Cholera and Influenza)	0 10	....
FEVER DROPS small & big (Specific for Influenza)	0 5	1 0
CHOLERA SOLUTION (Curative against Cholera)	0 10	....
COUGH PILLS Cough & Cold	0 8	....

Ask for Pamphlet No. 4. Can be had of all Chemists.

For further particulars apply to—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Macleod J.)

This was a notice of motion on behalf of insolvences 2 to 5 calling upon the petitioning creditors why an annuiment order adjudicating them insolvents should not be dischargtd.

I. Aref Ismail Yakuballi, (2) Ahmed Ismail Yakuballi, (3) Ajam Ismail Yakuballi, (4) Isap Ismail Yakuballi and (5) Ismail Yakuballi lately carrying on milk and buffaloe business in partnership in the name, style and firm of Aref Ismail at Bellasis Road outside the Fort. ..... Insolvents.

Ex-parte Essao and Abdul Reheman a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the Petitioning Creditors.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the insolvents in support of the notice of motion.

On the 12th day of December last the above-named five persons were adjudicated insolvents on the petition of the petitioning creditors wherein they stated that the involvents had within three months before the date of the presentation of the petition committed the following acts of insolvency viz:

(1) the insolvents made a transfer of their property with intent to defeat and delay their creditors;

(2) all the insolvents had departed from their dwelling house at Bellasis Road and their usual place of business;

(3) some of the property of the insolvents had been attached and sold and

(4) the insolvents had admitted their inability to pay the debts.

On the 15th day of January 1919 the insolvents 2 to 5 took out a Notice of Motion against the petitioning creditors for the annulment of the order of adjudication against them on the ground that they were not the partness of the 1st insolvent who carried on the milk and buffalo business alone and the said Notice of Motion came on for hearing on the 21st day of January 1919 when on the application of Mr. Desai, Counsel for the insolvents to 2—5. The Court adjourned the Notice of Motion till the 4th instant for trial of the issue whether the insolvents 2 to 5 were partners of the 1st insolvent.

On the 4th instant the Notice of Motion was called on and insolvents 2 to 5 were examined in Court and they denied that they were partners of the first insolvent, and stated that insolvents 2, 3 and 4 were the servants of the 1st insolvent and in support of their statement they produced 4 rough cash books alleged to be the books of the 1st insolvent containing entries of payments of salaries to them.

Yakub Noora one of the Petitioning Creditors was also examined in Court and several milk and buffalo merchan's were also examined in Court who stated that all the insolvents were partness. After hearing witnesses his Lordship in the course of his judgement commented upon the general appearance of the books produced and the enfries made therein and remarked that the books produced were not genuine. His Lordship also disbelieved the evidence given by the insolvents 2 to 5 and believed the evidence of the Petitioning Creditor and the independent merchants and dismissed the Notice of Motion with costs and confirmed the adjudication order against the insolvents.

QUARREL OVER GRAIN-PIT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Tangeva and eight others v. Imperator.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijaupr. He found the accused guilty of looting the grain-pit of the complainant and sentenced the first accused to one year's simple imprisonment and the other accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was briefly as follows:—

That the complainant Shankareva's husband died in 1917, leaving the complainant and his mother Tangeva, accused No. 1. The two women lived together for some time amicably, but, unfortunately, they did not pull on well and the quarrel took place between the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law. The mother-in-law disposed of the produce of the land and, threatened to do the same with the contents of the grain-pit. The complainant thereupon, to take revenge filed a suit against the accused, for an injunction restraining her from interfering with the complainant's enjoyment of the lands. Inspite of this, the present appellant with the help of eight other persons opened the grain-pit and took out the grain. The complainant protested but was locked up in her kitchen. She then filed a complaint before the Magistrate charging the accused with looting the grain-pit. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint, holding that the matter was of a civil nature. An application was made to the Sessions Court to revise the order of the Magistrate. Thereupon the Sessions Judge ordered further inquiry and the case was finally committed to the Sessions Court.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence of the present appellant was that she opened the grain-pit with the consent of the complainant and gave the jawary as loan to all the other accused. The accused No. 1 being the eldest member of the family "bona-fide" believed that she had a right to manage the property and under that assumed right. She had sold away the produce of the land and she similarly opened the grain-pit and lent the grain to the other accused.

The Sessions Judge held that the opening of the grain-pit being admitted, the only point at issue was, whether the pit was opened under the circumstances mentioned in the complaint. The complainant had stated that the offence had taken place on a date different from that mentioned in the complaint. This might have been due to the fact that the offence had taken place more than a year ago. But as the complainant was a woman, he did not think that the case was a false one.

Their Lor'ships after hearing the arguments set aside the conviction and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Binning with Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar appeared for all the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

USE PINE TAR FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.

Chronic coughs, catarrh, throat and bronchial troubles that resist all ordinary remedies usually yield at once to the soothing, healing and strengthening influence of the medicinal properties contained in tar, pine and wild cherry. All these properties, as well as several other valuable remedial agents, are found in a syrup made by dissolving half a pound of sugar in half a pint of hot water, and then adding 2 ozs. of ordinary bitrate of tar. Stir thoroughly, pour into a pint bottle, and, when cool, it is ready for use. One or two teaspoonful of this simple and inexpensive cough syrup will quickly overcome the worst cough, and that annoying tickling in the throat will disappear almost instantly. Children should take from a quarter to half of the above quantities several times a day. The fact that bitrate of tar is entirely free from opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin or other poisonous habit-forming drugs to which scientists and physicians so strongly [illegible] one of the reasons why

ITALI AND FIUME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My time and your space are too limited to allow a wider discussion on the Italo-Jugo-Slav differences, as the subject would require, but it sufficies to me that you have yourself admitted, although with statistics either suspect or too old, the prevalence and great majority of the Italians in Fiume at the rate of over two to one, which to some extent does away with the innuendos of your previous article.

As my defence of the Italian point of view, might be deemed interested and not carry conviction coming from an Italian much tainted with that imperialism, that you so lightly attribute to Italy, as an answer to you, I will give your readers the impartial, clear and disinterested statement of a neutral, who being a subject of that small nationality of middle Europe, where the cult of freedom and patriotism embodied in Wilhelm Tell, is highest, can be trusted not to be a lover and sympathiser of any imperialism, and who as a competent, clearsighted student of foreign politics, who has investigated the burning question on the spot, can speak with knowledge and competence, which is unfortunately denied to journalists, this side of the world.

Professor Maurice Millioud, for his authority and prestige, elected leader of the Commission of Swiss political Editors, that previously to the Italian landng went to Fiume, to investigate and report with due authority in the matter, writes in the "Gazette of Lausanne" of the 13th January:—

"Italy is accused of imperialism, but there are few countries, where the "chauvins" are so severely criticised and dealt with by the mass of the people and the chief papers, as in Italy. However, imperialism has nothing to do with the question of Fiume, this is for the Italians simply a question of dignity, patriotism and defence of their naitonality, a question of sentiment, and those who cannot conceive or understand the power that springs from the sentiment and yearning of the soul, would do well not to talk of Italy.

As in the past for Rome, Italy and the Italians in Fiume have sealed to their banners the motto; "Italy or Death" and the question is not whether the Peace Conference, will consent to Italy keeping Fiume, but whether the Allies will recognise the spontaneous decision or this Adriatic town, which gave itself to Italy with full rights, spontaneously and (let the easy detractors note) even before the armistice, when the huge battle that shattered the Austro-Hungarian's might for ever, still hung in the balance, and the Jugo-Slav hooliganism rifle in hand was violently and murderously terrorising the city."

Professor Millioud, next studies the problem under its storical, ethnical and geographical aspects, to find out whether Fiume was justified in giving itself up to Italy, and adds; It is known that by Empress Maria Theresa's Decree, Fiume was made a "corpus separatum, under the jurisdiction of the hungarian crown, but a free, autonomous town and port enjoying the privilege of a certain independence, and during nine hundred years of history, it was united to Croatis for only a brief period of fifty-three years and in three different times. The first time (1335—1365) simply on trust as a pawn, the second (1776—1779) by mistake, and the third time (1848-68) by robbery.

These are the historical ties that links Fiume with the Croats of Juglo-Slavia, and enthnographically these links are still poorer. The Statistics of 1910 (Imperial Austro-Hungarian Statistics be it noted), on population, gives: 50 per cent. Italians, 36 per cent Slavs and 13 per cent. Hungarians (now disappeared). Being well-known to all how imperial Austria, used of its statistics as a political weapon to harm the irreconcilable Italians and benefit the willing Slav tools, even going to the extent of alterating the names of the children in the birth Registry, by adding to them a Slav appendix, it can safely be estimated that Italian population must be over 60 per cent.

The Italian element is so overwhelming, that the greater part of the Slavs in Fiume only know Italian, and even their sectarian press with which they insult and provoke the Italians, has to be written in the Italian language.

Regarding the political and economical aspects, it should be noted that while an Italian Fiume, would be a port open to both Croats and Hungarian, Jugo-Slav Fiume, would mean the exclusion of the latter, and thus would keep open perpetual strifes and conflicts.

The new Juglo-Slavia, has ample facilities of ports, the whole coast from Buccari, Spalato, down to Cattaro, offers plenty of outlets to the sea, and Sussak is already a convenient channel of comunication, close to Fiume, which is only divided by the river "La Fiumara." It could be easily converted into a port as good as Fiume, while the entire railroad of Lubiana, is in the hands of Jugo-Slavia."

Professor Millioud concluges: Not by any rights or reasons can we find an excuse to, I will not say deny Fiume to Italy, but to do violence to a free city, which has of its own free will and openly chosen its own fate, to impose upon this city a nationality contrary to its history, taste, culture, and its ardent and constant will. . . . . Italian Fiume, must be Italian.

This gentleman, Swiss, a neutral and moreover an European authority, has answered you, as regards Fiume, in a way which will be difficult to controvert.

I will now end by saying that Istria excepted, I agree with you and Mazzini as regards the lower Dalmatia, but I submit that where imperious necessities will put the interest of Jugo-Slavia in contrast with those of Italy, and where for strategical reasons or sentimental motives, one of these two nations must give in to the other, or in order to satisfy historical, ethnical or geographical claims, it will be found necessary to include "nuclei" of population of different races, Italy must have and will have the priority of claim. Italy the conqueror and not Juglo-Slavs the vanquished, must have the last word in the matter.

We have not imperilled our very existence, sacrificed over a million and half of our young manhood, given up our houses to destruction, our women to outrage, our children to slaughter and our population to misery and want, fighting to the last these murderous Austro-Croats and Slavs in order that once we hold them at our mercy, we should accept them as Masters and Judges over us, abandoning to their tender mercy, our vital interest and our Italian populations, in order to please the democratic idealogies of the "Chronicle" and the "New Europe."

I further most emphatically disagree with your rather to hurmish pretension to consider a solemn official treaty like the Pact of London, a mere scrap of paper . . . Certainly you cannot mean that democratical England and France would bluff and swindle another nation, by issuing for yeoman service to be rendered, an unpayable cheque, shamefully to be repudiated when the services have been rendered and payment due.

If such treatment and conduct is possible from great nations like England and France, if the German method of considering treaties mere scrap of papers, is admitted and acted upon, then on what moral guarantees can the League of Nations stand. . . surely to quote Horatio Bottomley, it can only be a . . . League of Notions, or as Sir Herbert Stephen aptly calls it, in the January Nineteenth Century and After, the League of Dreams:

I know all this is rank Jingoism and treason to you, but I prefer hard facts to beautiful dreams in politics, although from the sentimental point of view, I would also like to share your robust faith in universal justice and the might of spirituality, be a dreamer like you, preach only soft, sentimentalism, follow in the irridecent wake of bright ideals, pursue only beautiful dreams and strive with a League of Nations and Universal Democracy, to abolish wrong and uphold perfect universal justice and build an Heaven [illegible] good will and contentment, will be the happy lot of nations and men alike. But I fear your noble principles although fundamentally sound and right in theory, are impracticable, impossibilities, mere dreams, in this harsh, antagonistic and materialistic world of ours, and I cannot be blind to the fact that even that stubborn and noisy philosopher and social reformer President Wilson, although the President Designate of the famous League of Nations, in spite of all his high-sounding principles, conventions, and morbid sentimentality, seems to think that while speaches and treaties are good enough to make the world safe for Democracy, he considers them inadequate for the protection of America's ambitions and continually cables to his government urging and insisting upon a mighty fleet.

Let all Nations great and small, old and new disgorge what is not theirs, then let us sit down in equality and brotherhood toasting to universal Democracy and Justice, but till then to throw stones at the sinner, to have the big nations grown fat on the lands they have grabbed and swallowed, feigning horror and preaching strict continence to lean and hungry new nations, is mere hypocrisy, and cant.—Yours, etc.,

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.
Macmillan Building.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL LAND TAX.

A PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the landowners affected by the New Bandra Municipal Land Tax was held at St. Andrews School Hall, Bandra, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. S. M. Batlivala, Solicitor.

At the chairman's request Mr. D. Ferreira explained the present position of the matter. From Mr. Ferreira's remarks it would seem that consequent upon the agitation of the landowners, and the support of some of the members of the Municipal Board the members of the Bandra Municipal Board had been meeting from time to time and lands abutting on several roads had been made wholly exempt from taxation; in the case of other roads a 50 per cent. reduction had been made and the full tax confirmed in respect of 4 roads only. While congratulating those who had escaped the tax wholly or partly Mr. Ferreira pointed out that in the result a microscopic minority was being taxed for the benefit of the whole Bandra public. It was also pointed out that the concessions made were for one year only, and that there was no guarantee that they would always remain. He therefore exhorted those who were now free from the tax to join hands with those still taxed in the matter of opposing the tax. In view of the fact that the terminal tax which was expected by the Municipality to produce Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 and had actually produced Rs. 50,000 it was difficult to understand why the land tax which now would bring only Rs. 7,500 should be continued, inspite of the illegality of the tax and the opposition of the people to it. Mr. Ferreira stated what the procedure was which should be followed by those who had been served with bills and notices of demand.

The draft petition to Government against the land tax was read and it was resolved that the Committee appointed at the public meeting of 14th August 1918 with other members added to it be authorised to revise and complete the draft so as to bring in the further action of the Municipality and that the same be forwarded to Government at an early date, that a copy be sent to the Bandra Municipality, and that the Bandra Municipality be asked to stay action in the matter of the land tax until the decision of Government had been obtained on the petition.

It was also resolved that the Committee take all such action in the matter as might be deemed necessary and that a contribution of one-tenth of the amount of the original assessment notices be collected to defray the expenses of such action.

19th BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

At a public meeting held at Ahmednagar in the Bagade Theatre, on the 13th instant, the citizens of Ahmednagar resolved to hold there the 19th Bombay Provincial Conference in the Easter holidays. Mr. V. B. Chaukar was in the chair. A strong reception committee of 125 persons, including the leading men of all classes, was formed. Shet Premasukha Kabare, Shet Chandamal Jasaraj, Mr. Firodia, Mr. Mutha and Mr. H. K. Patwardhan were elected general secretaries

G. I. P. RY. PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report which appeared in your valuable issue of to-day's date on the above subject, I crave leave for small space to be provided for in your esteemed journal for the following few lines on behalf of the Thana Passengers' Association.

The fact therein stated is correct that the time table No. 3 was taken up for consideration the Conference and accepted by majority, "only with the amendment put forward by this Association." It is stated that the railway authorities finding this Association's new amended time table inconvenient some modifications were proposed. As far as the official information has come on the record of this Association, there are absolutely no modifications made by the railway authorities except that one Thana local train proposed in the original time table No. 3 to leave Thana at 9-2 a.m. and arrive at the Terminus at 10-4 would now leave at 9-0 a.m. and arrive at the Terminus at 10-4. This is of course the most insignificant modification without any material advantage to the travelling public. If the railway authorities find this Association's proposal jointly approved at the Conference as inconvenient to them, they should lay before the public mentioning "definitely" and "in detail" what traffic difficulties they have got to accept the proposal, so that this Association will have the opportunity to solve them, if possible, or at least have satisfaction of knowing that the difficulties are indeed real and unavoidable. Until this is done, this Association would maintain that the new time table it has proposed would be decidedly preferable and advantageous to the general travelling Public, as it is nothing but only a re-arrangement at convenient timings of certain trains made available by the Authorities and approved by an overwhelming majority of the representatives present at the Conference. May I, therefore, request Mr. A. C. Rumbold as a popular and sympathetic General Traffic Manager of the Railway to give due respect to the public voice and look into this question personally with a view to the needful being done before it is too late to do so.—Yours, etc.

BHASKER RAMKRISHNA,
Secretary,
Thana Railway Passengers' Association.
Thana, Feb. 18.

COOLY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

BY A MILITARY AMBULANCE.

At the Coroner's Court, on Tuesday, Dr. W. Nunan, acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Balu Ramshet, a cooly aged about 55, who was knocked down, on Monday last at 4 p.m., by a military ambulance car near the Queen's Statue, Fort, and who died on the spot. The driver of the car whose name is Sohel Singh Rupal Singh was present at the inquiry.

An eye-witness deposed that the car was being driven fast and that the driver of the car stopped after knocking down the deceased, and then went away.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by a military ambulance, and that there was evidence that the ambulance was being driven at an excessive speed.

A MAINTENANCE SUIT.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT CANCELLED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. F. R. Rennison, Stationmaster of Harda, G. I. P. Railway, issued a notice to his wife, Myrtle Ruth Rennison, to show cause why the maintenance amount which he was paying to her by an order of the Court should not be stopped.

Mrs. Rennison in her statement said that she would not claim maintenance from her husband in future.

The Magistrate in his judgment said that looking to all the evidence before him and to the statement of the respondent herself, he was satisfied that the respondent was and still is living in adultery. He therefore cancelled the order for maintenance.

INDIAN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

AN OFFICIAL BOYCOTT.

We have received the following:—

At the special invitation of the Governor of Madras, the "Boy Scouts of the City Indian Schools" (which seems to be the new denomination for the Government's nursling organisation of "The Boy Scout of India") assembled on February 8th at Government House to display their exploits.

The Scouts of the Baden-Powell movement, the European organisation, were also invited, and presented his Excellency with a "Thanks Badge."

But there was no invitation to the Scouts of the National organisation, the Indian Boy Scouts Association, which deservedly has the widest reputation for good service all over India, and is fast increasing in numbers and in work in the City of Madras too, where it has well over two hundred Scouts in Troops unconnected with schools.

Moreover this Association is the oldest established Scout organisation for Indian boys in Madras, where it started its work over two years ago in difficult times when prejudices were strong and when neither the Government nor the Baden-Powell movement would have anything to do with Scouting for Indian boys. The insult is therefore the greater.

In those days, too, there was additional prejudice because it was thought by many to be a political movement; but there is no excuse for that idea now, for the Indian Boy Scouts Association is well known to be run by trained and experienced officers, on National principles, just as are the Scout movements in England and America, and is po more political than those movements, which their respective Governments leave to do their national work unmolested, assisting where assistance is desirable and possible without sacrifice of the independence of the movement.

The Governments in India, if they care at all for National progress, have no more cause for objection to a National and independant Scout organisation like this than have the American or the English Governments.

Everyone, of whatever caste or opinions on other matters, (except perhaps those of Government circles) will admit that these Scouts of the Indian Boy Scouts Association, the green-turbaned lads of the Lotus and the Star of India, have stood out most markedly, ever since their inception, as real helpers of the people and servers of their Motherland, and, on not a few occasions, in serious emergencies, as the helpers of the Government authorities.

In the mofussil and elsewhere the good work of these Scouts is at length removing the prejudices even of officials, and in some cases even of Europaan officials.

But Madras City remains, as usual, the stronghold of prejudice and narrow-mindedness, and from Government House comes this flat denial of the true spirit of the Scout Movement, this utter contradiction in practice of the principle of brotherhood, which the Government Scouts, too, are supposed to recognise.

We know now what to expect similarly of the kind of citizenship and national spirit which is supposed to be inculcated by means of the official "Boy Scouts of India" organisation initiated and patronised by the Governor and the Director of Public Instruction of Madras. We might have suspected it sooner.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie inform that accommodation as far as available by steamers sailing on 22nd and 29th March will be allotted on 1st March. There will only be a few first saloon available by the Malta on the 22nd March and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passengers by these steamers for a limited umber of "A" priority cestificate holders.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

146 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Tuesday was 146 and 147 on the previous day and 141 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 18 attacks and 14 deaths and small pox 6 attacks (death nil) on Tuesday.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total mortality during the week ending the 15th instant was 1,735 and the death-rate 92.11. Deducting 64 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,671 giving the death-rate of 88.71. The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were, mortality 840 and the death-rate 44.59; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 651 and death-rate 34.56. Cholera declined to 674 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 541 deaths. Small-pox registered 25 attacks and 8 deaths. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 389 against 433 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 379, the average of the week during 1914-18.

EXCESS PROFIT TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will not grudge a small space in your influential journal.

The sole argument that can be brought forward in favour of the Excess Profit Bill, is that people who have amassed large fortunes during the war should be made to pay heavily for it. Apparently the principal seems right, but a little closer examination will lay bare the mischief it is sure to work on the whole nation. Many strong arguments have been put forward against the scheme; I have only one more to add, hoping it will appeal to the minds that have the responsible moulding of the country into their hands. The non-official members of the Viceroy's Council have fought bravely against the artillery of the official side whose Prussian motto seems to be, after all, *might is right*. When the Rowlatt Bill is transformed into law it will be a clear proof that the bureaucracy is not wooden but stony, callous to the dignity and opinion of the people. The non-official members gained a great moral victory by presenting one united front. Time has not yet dawned for them to bury their arms. The Excess Profit Tax Bill is as injurious to the industries of the nation as the Rowlatt Bill was detrimental to the liberty of the citizen.

It is true that many concerns in the country have flourished to an unexpected degree, making profits which no one could ever dream of. The paradox is that the wealth of India remains the same if not less. It was the first law of economics of demand and supply illustrated in a gigantic scale. The supplies to India from Europe and other belligerent countries were cut off and the demand of the country was nearly four times as great as it could be supplied locally; hence the extraordinary rise in prices. We know the vast majority of the people of India are of limited means and these had to bear the whole hardship by paying three to four times more for their necessaries. Whatever savings they would ordinarily have had had to be spent, to the last pie, to keep their souls and bodies together. All this widely distributed small-capital (if I may be allowed to call it) changed hands and came to be accumulated in the hands of few India did not get any wealth from outside and she is not a bit wealthier, though the majority of the population is weaker. The wealth which was distributed over a large area has been driven into corners which makes it look fabulous and tempting. We an liken this unusual phenomenon to a whirlwind that blows all the dust from the surface of a road to the sides. It is the work of municipality then to scatter this dust or sand again over the road. No one would be allowed to consider the mounds of sand by the roadside "res nullius" and take possession of it. The saud lies there to be scattered over again; thus this accumulated wealth of India remains there to be distributed again over a larger area and not to be carried away to the prejudice of its infant industries. The capital which is thus accumulated is not going to be burried underground. It will be used to help labour and increase the productiveness of the country. India has been given an opportunity of making up to a degree for her very tardy progress. If this new bill passes into law, it will be the unkindest cut of all and we may rest assured that India will have been hit hard in the industrial world for another generation.

Let all the members of the Viceroy's Council open their eyes before it is too late and refrain from giving India another fresh downhill towards retrogression. Yours, etc.,

R. P. C.

Cumballa Hill, Feb. 13.

LORD WILLINGDON AND S. I. SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Willingdon is trying to secure for himself a friend in his new capital. His Lordship "hoped to find a vigorous branch of this (Servants of India) Society in Madras. If not he would be strongly inclined to send for Mr. Devdhar to assist in making it efficient". If Lord Willingdon's language has any meaning he appears to pose as the substitute of the founder and to call, over the head of the Hon. Mr. Shastri, the President of that Society, Mr. Devdhar *to assist* in making it efficient. I do not know how far the members of the Servants of India Society would appreciate this indirect slur on the President even with the unction of the praise showered on Mr. Devdhar and the Society.

Lord Willingdon is playing many new roles. He would to show himself one of the bureaucrats. Pity that he should be coming to represent the British Democracy in a province of forty millions with such a mind. He spoke of getting "the people to drop unmerited suspicions and realise that bureaucrats were in India to try to do their best for the country". It is now too late to put forward with any hope of success such a theory. The I.C.S. had an occasion to establish that they did not deserve the suspicions Lord Willingdon is pleased to term "unmerited" and they grossly came forward to prove by their counter-reform agitation not only that they were the enemies against any good being done to India, but also that they would obstruct every effort of British statesmen to do any good to India. With all that as clear as broad daylight, a victim of bureaucracy like Lord Willingdon should spare himself the trouble of putting forward any such claim on behalf of the Civil Service in India. If it is with these ideas that his Lordship is coming down to Madras, that province can expect the Reform Scheme to succeed but little in its area.

Let us hope the "Instrument of Instructions" is drawn up clearly enough to enable the representatives of the people to exact from such a hypnotised Governor the rights of such representatives and of the people.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 5 p.m.
S.S. "Scalda with English mails of 23rd ultimo expected to arrive 5 p.m.

Mails for E. A. B. Force Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khorsrow" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 21.

Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p. m., (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Lingu Bandar-Abbas, Dubai, Bahrain, Bushire and Gwadar will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6 30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Masonic Ball, Poona Gymkhana Club, 8. p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The S.S. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo arrived at London on Tuesday the 18th instant.

CLERKS' UNION.

Mr. Eduljee Bapujee of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., has become a Life Member of the Union by paying the necessary amount.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The exchange of state and private telegrams between Indian coast radio stations and ships at sea is now permitted. The charges will be as shown on page four of Indian Telegraph Guide.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (73, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "Four-coats of Humanity." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

An inter-debate between the Bombay Branch of the Students' Federation, and the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Headquarters of the Students' Brotherhood, on the Hon. Mr. Patels' Inter-caste Marriage Bill. Prof. V. K. Dhurandhar will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

There will be an inter-debate between this Institution and the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation Bombay Branch, on the Hon. Mr. Patel's Hindu Marriage Validity Bill to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood head quarters. Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, will preside.

CINEMA TREAT TO CHILDREN.

Under the auspices of the Children's League, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, one of its secretaries has arranged to give a cinema treat to-day to some 1600 children at the West End Theatre. The Children's League is organised now on a wider basis and it is hoped that the heads of different schools will help it by explaining to their charges the advisability of becoming its members or associates.

THE LATE DR. H. A. NAKHODA

The local Anjuman-i-Islam Schools were closed on Wednesday as a mark of respect to the memorf of Dr. Husenbhai A. Nakhoda, L.M. & S., J. P., who passed away at Surat on Monday last after a prolonged illness. The deceased was recently appointed a member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman. As an honorary physician he had a long connection with the institution, and in this capacity he always treated the students residing in the Anjuman-i-Islam Sebani Hostel free of charge, whenever his assistance was required.

Major-General Young, who has commanded the Rangoon Brigade for over four years, retires very shortly and will be succeeded by Brigadier-General Charles Wyndham, Somersets, who was commanding the Indian Depot at Secunderabad.

THE PEOPLE AND THE BLACK BILLS.

PROTEST MEETING AT DADAR.

BEGINNING OF A GREAT POPULAR BATTLE.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night in Kirtikar's Chawl, Dadar, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

Mr. Horniman, opening the proceedings, said, that on the last occasion on which he had come to Dadar to address a public meeting in this very meeting place, they had met to celebrate a great victory for the forces of democracy. He was sorry to say that on this occasion they met for a very different purpose. They were about to enter on a great battle against the forces of autocracy of which the result, whatever it might be, would be hoped, show that that enthusiasm and determination with which they fought their little battle in Bombay on the 11th of December (cheers) was going to animate them throughout the struggle upon which they were now about to enter.

DR. SAVARKAR.

Dr. Savarkar, in the course of a humourous speech in Marathi, which was much appreciated by the audience, said these bills—rightly called the Black Bills—were bad, tyrannical and encroached upon the birth-rights of every one who was not a *persona grata* with the bureaucracy or the C. I. D. During the early days of the war, when the Allies were meeting with reverses on the Western Front, when the French troops were being mown down by the irresistible onrush of the German hordes and the English were retreating, it was the Indian Expeditionary Force that dashed forward and stood as a shield, thereby saving the Empire from the threatened German domination of the world. And now when all the people were yearning for peace and liberty and there were proposals for the application of the principle of self-determination to small or great nationalities, for which the great war was fought, what was the present that was being made to India for her sacrifices in men, money and materials? It was these Rowlatt Bills. In the days of the Moghul rule they knew there were no regular laws. The speaker observed one could not help asking whether there were any in the bureaucratic Government in India, seeing that such iniquitous measures as struck at the fundamental heritage of man were being given the semblance of laws by placing them on the Statute Book without the sanction of the people. Government said they wanted such legislation to keep down anarchy and protect innocent and law-abiding people from Bolshevism. Bolshevism was rampant in places where the Government was bad, rode rough-shod over the people's liberties, it could not find a place where the Government was by the people and for the people. So, there could be no fear of Bolshevism spreading in India if the people were governed by humane and just and responsible government. The discontent prevalent in this country would be allayed by a satisfactory scheme of reforms for which people were looking forward with great hope, and not by repressive legislation such as was contemplated. The effect of the latter would only be to deepen the existing disaffection. Referring to voluntary and habitual association with political outlaws or revolutionaries, Dr. Savarkar remarked that anybody for standing, say on the same platform as Lok. Tilak (cheers) did, might be sent to jail under the operation of the proposed legislation. He further illustrated the point by saying that supposing a revolutionary came to him and began to talk about the political emancipation of this country; supposing the criminal advised him not to abide by constitutional agitation, because it was futile, but take to revolution; supposing the revolutionary did so, he (the speaker), becoming righteously indignant with him at such a suggestion, might rebuke him and demand his being gone. From words they might very likely come to blows. A C. I. D. who might turn up on the scene, seeing him (the speaker) in association with a criminal, might arrest him at once. The explanation as to how he came to be quarrelling with the criminal not satisfying the C. I. D., he might say that he (the speaker) was practising these things as a preparation for revolution. Thus he might find himself in jail for the mere fact of his being found with the revolutionary. The Bills were widely and comprehensively worded, so that nobody who was not in the good books of the police or the officers of the Government would be safe. It was, therefore, necessary for them to do their level best not to allow these bills being passed into law. If they were passed even for a temporary period, an excuse would soon be found by the bureaucracy to place them permanently on the Statute Book. Any scheme of reforms would be useless when once these powers were given to the bureaucracy. So, they should all protest and agitate, until the Government, seeing the strong feeling that had been aroused over the country by these bills, abandoned them altogether.

DR VELKAR.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, who next addressed the meeting in Marathi, said tyranny was, in these times, becoming systematised by passing unlawful measures into law. Everyone thought when the Reform Scheme was announced, that good days would be in store for India in the future. But it led to divisions in the camps of politicians. There were the Extremists, the Moderates and lastly came into being another party called the Moderate-Extremists. But the Rowlatt Bills would appear to bring good out of evil, inasmuch as all these parties had become united before a common danger, as was evidenced by the unanimous opposition of the non-officials in the Imperial Council. Continuing, Dr. Velkar said that these bills had been spoken of adversely even by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. The Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri said he for one could not abstain from agitation if they were passed into law. The one opinion throughout the country was that the bills were not the remedy against Bolshevism or anarchy in India, but that only a proper measure of reform satisfying the aspirations of the people of this country would allay discontent. He hoped everyone would try his utmost to prevent the bills being passed. In conclusion, Dr. Velkar said there were three types of men: Empire Builders, Empire-Preservers and Empire Destroyers, and he believed Mr. Horniman belonged to the first two categories. (Cheers.)

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in winding up the proceedings, said he had not been able to understand of course everything that the two preceding speakers had been saying but he gathered that Doctor Savarkar had already decided, being so impressed with the terrors of this legislation, to send him to jail on account of his (the speaker's) political association with Mr. Tilak. (Laughter). But he knew that Dr. Savarkar had explained to them with a great wealth of detail the very serious prospect that was before them if the Rowlatt Bills were passed into law, as he (the speaker) was afraid they would be in a very short time. Dr. Velkar too had referred as the speaker understood, to the reasons which were put forward by the Viceroy in the Legislative Council for bringing in these two bills. The speaker observed that he had tried to find in what the Viceroy had said any justification at all for any sort of emergency legislation like this, much less emergency legislation of such an appalling character as these two bills represented. What did Lord Chelmsford say? He told them, first of all, that the peace and tranquillity of this country had been preserved during the four and a half years of war, not as they had always supposed, not as they had always been told, not as they boasted—please remember—abroad, boasted in England and all over the world was the case, namely that it was the loyalty of the people of India that enabled the peace and tranquillity to be preserved, Lord Chelmsford told them now that it was on account of the wide powers held by the Government under the Defence of India Act. (Cries of "Shame"). The speaker continued that he had said before and would say it again and would always say so, that not a single power wielded under the Defence of India Act by the Government had had anything to do with the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of India and the loyalty of the people during the war. He did not care how many people they had interned, how many people they had clapped into solitary cells, how many people they had forbidden from going here or there. All that had not preserved peace and tranquillity during these past 4½ years. They knew perfectly well that the reason that this country had remained peaceful, the reason that there had been no widespread disorderly movements such as apparently people like Lord Chelmsford would have expected to break out, had been because the people of India realized, or rather thought—because the reality had not after all come—the people of India thought that the war was being fought to establish the principles of liberty and freedom in every part of the world, and that their share of that liberty and freedom would be a generous one. (Cheers.)

LORD CHELMSFORD ANSWERED.

Lord Chelmsford had gone on to give other reasons, and said among other things that this country could not hope to escape from those manifestations of reaction against authority, which were showing themselves in various parts of the world. He (the speaker) wanted to know why Lord Chelmsford thought that India could not escape from these reactions against authority. Reactions against authority might be occurring in various parts of the world, but in what parts of the world were they occurring and in what parts of the world were they not occuring? They found them occurring in such countries as Russia and Germany where authority had been of a very bad kind, where authority had been abused by harsh and tyrannical laws which had exhausted the people's patience. But they did not find reactions against authority occurring where authority was of a free and generous kind, broad-based on the people's will, in such countries as England, France and the United States of America. (Cheers). And nothing was more clear than that if they wished to prevent the manifestations of reaction against authority of the kind that they had been witnessing in Russia and Germany, the way in which to do it was to render the Government more free, to give more responsibility to the people in order that the people might feel that they were being governed according to their own wishes, and to wipe off the Statute Book all these wretched repressive measures which had proved so exasperating to the people of this country during the last 10 years. (Cheers). But Lord Chelmsford thought very differently. He thought that these reactions against authority were to be prevented by making authority more harsh and more repressive. He thought that they were to be prevented by putting on the Statute Book of this country measures which armed the Government with powers which had never been heard of before in any civilized State in the world. He (the speaker), could only tell him—and, he thought the answer should go to him clearly and strongly from the whole body of pubic opinion in this country—that by pursuing this course, the Viceroy was pursuing the very course which was calculated to create reaction against authority; and it could not be supposed that they (the Government) were going to keep a people like the 300 millions of this country, however patent, whose minds were gradually expanding and whose aspirations were yearly—and one might almost say daily—growing wider and wider,—they could not expect to keep them in suppression by passing measures of this kind and by putting people into jail and restricting their liberties in all sorts of ways without a proper judicial trial according to the ordinary course which justice should pursue. (Cheers.)

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE DEFIED.

Continuing the speaker said he did not know how far because as he told them, he was not able to follow unfortunately the Marathi language—he did not know how far Dr. Savarkar and Dr. Velkar had explained to them the provisions of these two bills. He did not know how far they (the audience) were acquainted with these provisions. He assumed that all of them there knew what the character of these Bills was and he wished that everyone could possess himself of a copy of these Bills in order that he might study for himself what they meant and realize that all the things that had been said about them during the past few weeks were not in any way exaggerations of the provisions they contained. They would find on going through them that there was not a single provision, that there was hardly a single section of either of these Bills which was not a proposal to impose some fresh restriction on individual and popular liberty, which was not an infringement of the rights of the people as a whole, which did not defy, in some particular or another, the most elementary principles and ideas of justice. They began by the introduction, in the first clause of the first bill, of a new principle, into the Criminal Law, of a kind which was absolutely contrary to all ideas of justice existing in any part of the world, and more especially in countries which were under British rule. The first section of Bill No. 1, referring to seditious documents, laid upon an accused person the onus of proving his innocence instead of laying upon the prosecution the onus of proving his guilt. It said that the possession of a seditious document with intent to publish or circulate, it shall be penal, shall be punishable with a sentence of rigorous imprisonment, unless the accused person could prove that the document was in his possessions for a lawful purpose. It did not need any elaboration from him, or, from anybody else, it did not really need any explanation for anyone to realize that it was a most iniquitous proposal, which took away, from people who might happen to come under the disfavour of the Police, or the disfavour of the Officers of Government who were particularly empowered to administer these laws and to inquire into cases of sedition, a chance of escaping a conviction once a man was taken into a Court and charged with the possession of a seditions document. Under these circumstances a man had practically no chance of escaping a conviction. Then these Bills went on from one thing to another, such for instance as allowing it to be proved in evidence against a man who was charged with sedition that he had been previously convicted of sedition, a thing which was bound, inevitably bound to prejudice his trial in the eyes of the Court. This Bill No. 1 went on from that to the provision of which Dr. Savarkar had spoken just now and which said that voluntary and habitual association—mind not Criminal Association—with a person who had been convicted of sedition could be given in evidence in a trial of a man who was being charged with a seditions offence.

STAR CHAMBER TRIBUNALS.

The provisions of the second Bill were well known to them—how they proposed in the case of scheduled offences—scheduled offences meaning not merely offences against the State as one might suppose, but all sorts of ordinary offences under the law, such as ordinary rioting, grievous hurt murder culpable homicide and such offences which might arise without any reference to any political agitation—where scheduled offences were prevalent the Government might bring into operation these provisions setting up special tribunals. And what were the special tribunals? They were to be as Mrs. Besant had said without exaggeration Star-Chamber tribunals. They were to be tribunals where it would be within the power of those conducting the proceedings to conduct them in absolute secrecy, where they were not bound, worse than that, they were not allowed, to record evidence, and where it would be possible therefore for unscrupulous people to go into Court and swear away the lives and liberties of the accused, without having to undergo the test of publicity which was the only test that could possibly ensure that the people were not wrongly convicted in matters of this kind, or, for the matter of that, in matters of any kind at all. The second Bill further enabled people to be interned, to be kept in confinement without trial, without any sort of proper judicial proceeding, to test their innocence or guilt as the case might be, and all that they would have would be an enquiry by the investigating authority—again an inquiry which would take place in secret at which they might not be present and at which they would have no opportunity whatsoever, not merely of testing the evidence brought against them but even being allowed to hear it or to know what it was or who had brought it. And then there were other provisions which allowed the Government to put into operation a machinery by which people, who had not been convicted of any crimes whatsoever, but might be taking part in political movements, which in the opinion of the Executive were dangerous, could have their liberty restricted, could be told that they were not to live in any particular place or that they were to live in some particular place, and that they were not to do certain things, such as attending political meetings, publishing articles or circulating pamphlets, etc..

HOW TO MEET THE SITUATION.

Proceeding the speaker said these were proposals in regard to which, there was no doubt it was impossible for any apologist of the Government to deny that they did take away the liberty of the individual, and that they did strike at the fundamental liberty and rights of the people as a whole And apart from their basic wrongness, apart from all that, that meant to the freedom, the free life of the people of this country, if they were once passed into law, apart from the fact that even if they were only used as they said they were going to be used against people who were suspected of crimes of violence or who were suspected of inciting other people to crimes of violence, they knew from experience of every repressive measure that had ever been placed upon the Statute Book, that once these powers were given to the bureaucracy, they would be used to the utmost limit, whether for anarchical crimes or whether for merely suppressing political movements which the bureaucracy found inconvenient to their administration. (Hear, hear.) The speaker had not the least doubt, he did not think any one of them was under any illusions, as to the way in which these measures were likely to be used once they were passed into law, and he did not think there was on the present occasion—so much had been said on the subject—there was much need for him to go into detail in regard to that aspect of the matter. But he felt what they had to consider at this juncture,—knowing as they did the very grave results that were likely to follow upon the passing of these bills,—what they had to consider was how they were going to meet the situation? Every sort of protest had been made; the protest that had been made throughout the length and breadth of the country, had been, he thought, one of an unparalleled character in the political history of India during the last few years. They had found that in every district, almost in every village, protests had been coming from public meetings and from public bodies of almost every shade and complexion in politics. These protests were not confined to Home Rulers, they were not confined to Congressmen, they were not confined to Extremists, if he might use the expression for this once, but they had extended throughout every grade of society, and they included not merely even Moderate politicians, but they included protests from people and bodies who did not, as a rule, concern themselves in politics of that kind. They found in the Imperial Council not a single non-official member could be found, in spite of every pressure and persuasion from the Government, not a single non-official member could be found to say a word in favour of these bills; but, on the contrary, the non-official members unanimously opposed them. (Cheers.) Now they knew that there were non-official members in the Legislative Council who hitherto had always been prevailed upon—a few of them had always been prevailed upon—when the Government felt themselves to be in a tight corner, to give their support to Government measures. But they had found on this occasion that all the Government influence had been unavailing in trying to secure the support of a single one of these non-official members of the Imperial Council. Such a thing had not happened, he thought, since the Imperial Council came into existence. Well, after all that, in spite of the tremendous feeling which had manifested itself throughout the country and in the Imperial Council against this legislation, they had found that the Government had announced their determination to proceed with it. It had now gone into the Select Committee, where it might or it might not be modified in some respects; but that did not matter very much to them as long as the bad principle of it remained, and it would presently come back into the Imperial Council, and he supposed both the bills would be forced into law by the official majority. What they had now to decide was, were they going to allow their protests to end when these bills passed into law? (Cries of "No, no.")

DAYS OF MERE PROTESTS OVER.

The day was in this country, or he thought he should say, the day had been, when people were content to protest and protest until a thing became a settled fact, and then their protests ceased, they sat down and folded their hands, and decided that there was nothing further to be done. He thought that the great agitation which took place in Bengal over the partition of that province settled once and for all that there was no such thing as a settled fact in the political administration of India. (Loud cheers.) They declined to accept as settled facts, things which they considered were doing a wrong and an injustice to the people. (Cheers.) They declined to accept as settled facts, measures, legislation, or any Government policy, which were against the people's will. (Renewed cheers.) How much more then should they be determined not to accept as a settled fact, legislation of this kind which actually took away the liberties of the people and endangered the rightful freedom of individuals? So, were they going to allow their protests to cease, as he had said just now, when these bills had once passed into law? If they did that, then they might make up their minds, whether they got the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms, or whether they got these reforms a little bit modified or whether even they got the whole of Congress-League demands in regard to the modifications of Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, that their political development, so long as these measures remained on the Statute Book, could not be a free and full development such as the aspirations of the people of India demanded. (Cheers.) Now, if they were not going to do anything after they held their meetings and after they had uttered their protests and after the bills had passed into law, they might be quite certain that the Government, whether they were inactive for a period of two years or three years or whatever the period might be, it was quite certain that the Government would be quite unimpressed by the agitation that had taken place; and when the three years had expired, he had not the least doubt himself that the bureaucracy, intoxicated with the power which this legislation was going to give them, would place them permanently upon the Statute Book. (Hear, hear).

NEED OF SUSTAINED AGITATION.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said that he only wanted to say that if they did not want to suffer under this legislation, they had got to make up their minds to do something beyond mere meetings and speech-making and protests of that character. They had got to find some way, some lawful and constitutional way, in which they could show the Government that they meant to resist this legislation. He did not say that they could do it in the way that passive resistance was ordinarily understood—passive resistance to an unjust law, where they were given the opportunity by the nature of the law itself to resist some specific demand or some specific restriction which the law imposed upon them—but he did say that there were ways (cheers), and they should have to consider them and discuss them, find them out and decide upon which they were going to follow. He did say that there were ways in which they could, by resisting in one way or another, the duties which Government sought to impose upon them, or by other methods, then impose upon them, or by other methods, they Bills had been passed into law, in such a way as to make the Government feel that they must ultimately yield to the wishes of the people and remove the Bills from the Statute-Book. (Loud cheers). He was quite sure that there was no one in the meeting or that there was no one in the City of Bombay who could conceive for a moment that he (the speaker), would be a person rashly to incite crowds to do anything, which he had not conscientiously believed that it was their duty to do, and which he did not conscientiously and honestly feel also that it would be his duty as well to do (loud cheers), if the occasion arose, and which he would not be prepared to do the first before anybody else (Renewed cheers).

That was the position at the present moment. He did not wish, because it would not be proper for him on that occasion to suggest in detail the way in which these things should be done. As Mrs. Besant had said the other day, they would have to take counsel together, and they would have to take them all into their confidence as to the course they thought should be pursued. But he was quite certain of one thing, and that was that in this City of Bombay, whatever might be the case elsewhere, when the time came for their leaders to make a call upon them, they would not be wanting but that they would follow them whole-heartedly. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, said he could not attend the meeting in time owing to a previous engagement. He had hoped to be there by the time Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Velkar had finished speaking but he could not do so. He however counted it a piece of good fortune that he arrived there after Mr. Horniman had begun to deliver his address, as he was thereby enabled to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Horniman, which he otherwise could not have done if he had preceded him. Having thus got a great opportunity he said he desired to say a few words about his friend Mr. Horniman (cheers). Mr. Horniman had laid India under a deep debt of gratitude, and he was sure that no words of his could adequately give expression to his (the speaker's) feelings or of the heartfelt gratitude of the people of this country. ("Hear, hear.") Though Mr. Horniman was not born in India, and was not an Indian there was no doubt that his heart was Indian—(cheers)—and like a true Englishman he had been viewing every question from the standpoint of justice and equity. ((Renewed cheers.) He (the speaker) having come in close contact with Mr. Horniman from the beginning of his public career, knew fully well that Mr. Horniman felt for the poorest of the poor in this land, and he could sincerely say that he had not found in any other man the same great sympathy for the poor. Since he (the speaker) joined in the political agitation in India it was Mr. Horniman from whom from the very beginning, he had imbibed the true principle of democracy.

Referring to the Rowlatt Bills, Mr. Jamnadas said that the Indian National Congress had been agitating for a number of years for the removal of the extraordinary powers with which the bureaucracy was invested, as a result of the Sedi ious Meetings Act and the Defence of India Act. When Mr. Montagu came to India, they all had hoped that the unlimited powers of the bureaucracy would be reduced, and that such obnoxious Acts would be removed as a result of the granting of Responsible Government. But, instead of that, they saw new Bills, harsher than even those obnoxious Acts, were being enacted. If the proposed Bills were passed into law, then, if any two men talked in their homes about a certain official as being unpopular, the C. I. D. people—who had proverbially long ears (laughter) hearing this conversation, would put an unfavourable interpretation on that remark, and would afterwards ruin the lives of the two discussers. They were told that the proposed Bills were meant to be directed against the anarchists only, but he was of opinion that if the Bills became law their political life would be dead. He thought if the Bills were placed on the Statute Book and not removed from there, the political life of Indians would be soulless, even if they got the proposed Reforms. While, on the one hand, they were being gagged with such a piece of legislation on the other hand the Government were making a show of granting them reforms and freedom. But if they were to be gagged like that, he felt that the reforms even if they were granted would not be worth a farthing. It was, therefore, essential that they should hold meetings in every village and city in India, and educating public opinion, they should all try their level best to prevent the Bills becoming law.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' UNITED STAND.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said that he was proud to refer to the unique incident that happened in the Imperial Legislative Council when the discussion took place on the Rowlatt Bills. There was not a single non-official member of the Council who did not protest against the iniquity of the Bills. All the non-officials, whether Moderates or Extremists, raised their voice against them, and those members had really done yeoman's service to the country. The people of India were not unarmed like those of Africa. The civilization of India in days of yore, when even the people of England did not know how to don clothes—(laughter)—had conferred immense advantage on the whole world. How pitiable was it then that the 33 crore people in this very country should be put in a miserable condition by bureaucrats who were telling them that they would pass such laws in spite of the unanimous voice of 33 crores of people. (Cries of "Shame"). At a time when there was so much talk about self-determination on the people of India were told that for them there was slavery instead of freedom and self-determination. Then, he ventured to submit, as was told in the Gita, that death was preferable to a life of infamy. (Cheers.) If the Bills became law, he was sure that in a short time thereafter, Mr. Tilak would be gagged, Mr. Horniman would be gagged, he himself would be gagged. The powers of the proposed Bills were such as would crush the activities of Indian politicians. They should not allow the Bills to become law, but if unfortunately that did happen, they should not let a single day pass without making constitutional agitation and make sacrifices for their eventual abolition. If the Acts were placed on the Statute Book, future generations would blame them for the heritage of slavery which the Bills would leave them. He, therefore, appealed to the audience to raise their voice and at all sacrifices they should prove to the handful of bureaucrats that the people were not of such stuff that they could be easily suppressed.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

MEETING AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, was held yesterday evening, in the Servants of India Society's Home at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the late Mr. Gokhale, Sir H. A. Wadya presiding.

The President thanked the meeting for inviting him to preside that evening. He knew that the compliment was due to the simple fact that he had the privilege of Mr. Gokhale's friendship—a friendship which he always prized and of which the memory was so dear to him. He then called upon Mr. V. N. Naik, to deliver his lecture of the evening.

MR. NAIK.

Mr. Naik said that Mr. Gokhale was one of the greatest sons of India. The two great lessons of Mr. Gokhale's life were selflessness and supreme dedication. Born a poor he remained poor till the end of his life, and was a true and dedicated servant of India. Jointed to selflessness and supreme dedication was the spirit of hard work which made that dedication fruitful. He was very thorough and painstaking. Further, he was persistent and hardworking which was the key to his success in public career. He was as plain to the people as to the officials. It was his statesmanship that saved the situation in South Africa.

Mr. Vaidya said that Mr. Gokhale was a far-sighted politician, and his life was one of discipline.

The President then invited any members present in the gathering to address it if they choose to do so. Two gentlemen took advantage of the opportunity and after their speeches were over.

Sir Hormusji Wadya addressed the meeting

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He said that as one who knew Mr. Gokhale he could say that Mr. Naik had given to them a picture of their great patriot which had appealed very strongly to him and had brought back to his mind much that was loveable in Mr. Gokhale, who sacrificed his life by too much work. From year to year, from month to month, almost from day to day it was known that Gokhale was dying. Even Gokhale himself knew that he was dying, yet they could not restrain him from overwork. "My country above all" was his motto, and his familiar saying that public life had few rewards and many trials was no doubt true. If Gokhale were alive today, he would have rejoiced at the great strides which India had made in its advancement towards its proper place among the nations of the world. He would have rejoiced that the faith which he had in British rule was not misplaced. He would have rejoiced to see that the work of the Indian National Congress for thirty years had become of some service to the country's present and future. But at he same time he would have been grieved to find that after over four years of loyal devotion the first concrete recognition of India's Co-operation should be the introduction of the Rowlatt Bills. He would have asked: Is this the reward of India's loyalty?

THE ROWLATT BILLS.

Referring to the Rowlatt Bills the speaker said that one of the effects of the proposed legislation would be that a great many innocent persons would be made to suffer while trying to punish one guilty anarchist—which was quite contrary to the principles of British justice. The root cause, he continued why the police in India were not very successful and could not do their duty properly was that the people regarded the police not as their friends but their enemies, and by granting the police greater powers, the police would be made greater enemies of the people. In other countries the police were regarded as the people's friends.

Mr. Samarth proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair and the proceedings terminated.

"NEW FANTASTICS."

Frediric Shipman's New Fantastics who are creating such a good impression at the Excelsior Theatre by their unusual musical programme announce a complete change of programme for to-night.

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With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rauf Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 20th February, 1919.

THE LITTLE PRUSSIANS.

In the light of what is happening at the Allied Peace Conference few honest men could hesitate to admit that the Great War will, in all likelihood, end very much as the little wars have ended. What is happening in Paris is not without its counterpart in India, where also no honest man would hesitate to admit that in the balance of the forces of reform and reaction, the latter have all but triumphed. While the irony involved in this state of things must give pain to all sincere friends of human progress, it is not at all surprising that its force is absolutely lost on the little Prussians—and in this category we include not merely those, who greedy of power and privilege supplant the laws of justice and right to maintain power and privilege, but also those who seek, by any and every means, to justify the ways of these men of power and privilege. Thus the "Times of India," which has been of late profuse with its sympathy for reforms in the Indian Constitution, has blessed, if not welcomed, the repressive measures and in blessing them has resorted to arguments which do violence not only to logic but to the principles of justice and fair play which ought to be the chief guide of Englishmen in this country. The very first sentence of the leading article in yesterday's issue of this journal begins with a characteristic perversion of facts. "The compromise arrived at between Government and the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council in the matter of the Rowlatt Bills," the "Times of India" begins, "is full of significance." What is this compromise? There has been no compromise between Government and the non-official members. The Government have offered to make the main Bill a temporary measure for three years. But that has not affected the position of the non-official members, any more than the anarchic character of the legislation to the perpetration of which even for three days the non-official members are opposed. And the Government were clearly told in the Council, after Sir William Vincent's "concession" was announced, that the opposition remained.

When the opposition is to the principle and character of the proposed legislation, the question of its duration is irrelevant and any restriction in this regard can make no difference. If the Bills have been referred to the Select Committees, this has been done *against* the wishes of all non-official Indian members. Their opposition to the very principles of the Bills gives the Indian members on these Committees entire freedom to urge their withdrawal. Their presence in the Committees affords them a constitutional weapon against the Bills, which they are determined to use. Not having shared the responsibility of referring the Bills to the Select Committees, they have not accepted any compromise which exists only in the imagination of our contemporary. The second sentence in the article is an even more reprehensible perversion of facts. "No impartial observer with the full facts before him," the "Times of India" says, "can doubt that some legislation of the general content of the proposed measures is needed, though the form that legislation should take may admit of differences of opinion." Now, the Indian people, for whose protection against the anarchists and revolutionaries the bureaucracy is so solicitous, if they are not to be regarded as "impartial," have certainly a greater right to be heard as regards the form of legislation which is to "protect" them. We may put this simple question to our contemporary whose pretensions to "impartiality" are superhuman. How many "impartial observers" except the bureaucracy and a section of the English mercantile community—both the upholders of power and privilege—have "no doubt that some legislation of the general content of the proposed measures is necessary?" If our contemporary has any regard for truth it must at once admit that the whole Indian public—and their view alone counts—have with one voice declared themselves against "the general content of the proposed measures," which they regard as anarchic and subversive of law and justice.

We have said enough to indicate the low depths of reasoning to which the "Times of India" has found it necessary to descend in order to defend an essentially bad cause. That is a Nemesis which inevitably overtakes those who forsake truth. For the rest, the arguments—if arguments they can be called—to which our contemporary resorts need not detain us. The position of the Indian public is that if there is revolutionary crime to check, the weapons already in the hands of Government should be more than sufficient for the purpose. We do not think it necessary to waste words by noticing the mean and false charge made by the "Times of India," in its mood of reckless frenzy, that "the administration did not receive from the people at large that measure of active and energetic cooperation which was its due in the struggle with the revolutionary forces." Our purpose in referring at length to the "views" of our contemporary is to bring into relief the irony inseparable from the present system of administration—which Mr. Eardley Norton has in his "Reminiscences" truly described as one "which arrests national growth, repudiates the promise of English statesmen and has torn up the Queen's Proclamation." The irony is to be found not merely in the ever-growing readiness of the representatives in India of the British democracy to stifle its genuine efforts towards reform by rushing headlong with policies which violate the instincts as well as the fundamental principles of British statesmanship, but also in the feverish anxiety of even the best of Anglo-Indian journals to use, in defence of such policies, arguments which are repugnant to British sense of justice, fair-play and decency.

PROGRESS IN TRAVANCORE.

It is always a pleasure to note the quiet and steady advance which the State of Travancore is making in many departments of administration under its enlightened ruler, who is ably seconded in his efforts by Mr. Krishnan Nair, the Dewan. The four years of Mr. Nair's Dewanship, it is true, have not been characterised by any extrordinary acts of statesmanship or measures calculated to strike the imagination of the public, inside or outside the State, but if his official career is to be judged by the strides of progress made by the various departments, the people of Travancore have reason to be thankful to Mr. Nair. Mr. Nair's entry into the State almost synchronised with the outbreak of the European conflagration and the State had to put up with all the clogs to progress that the war brought in its train all the world over. In spite of the stress and strain of the war the revenues of the State reached, last year, the record figure of Rs. 1,65,89,541, while the ordinary expenditure was also the highest on record, with the solitary exception of the, abnormal year of 1915, and amounted to Rs. 1,61,55,926. There is thus a surplus of Rs. 4,33,615, and this, in spite of the largely extravagant expenditure of about eight lakhs last year in connection with the ceremonies relating to the Maharaja's 61st birthday.

The present Dewan's regime has been specially remarkable for the rapid progress made by the State in education and industry. The expenditure on education, which six years ago, stood at Rs. 9,55,951 amounted last year to Rs. 22,21,674, of which more than 70 per cent. was incurred on primary education. The number of recognised institutions in the State rose from 2,508 in 1917, to 2,828 in 1918, and their strength from 3,48,986 to 3,75,448, showing an increase of 320 schools and 26,462 pupils which, as a record for a single year, must be held to be highly satisfactory. Indeed, Travancore is in the very front rank of Indian States in point of the spread of primary education and, on an average, has one recognised school for every 2.5 square miles and 1,212 inhabitants. The State is not lacking in private educational enterprise, there being as many as 1,730 schools of this type with a total strength of 1,60,121 scholars. The percentage of pupils attending schools to the population of school-going age, calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the total population, rose last year from 78.3 to 82.4. The education of girls, however, has not made a very rapid progress. The number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 343 to 352 and the number of girls under instruction from 1,01,288 to 1,13,997. The number of girls attending colleges rose from 58 to 86 and those attending English schools from 3,019 to 3,348. Further, we learn that, last year, there were 18 women students in the B.A. classes of the only Arts College in the State. There being large sections of backward and "untouchable" classes among the States's population, strenuous efforts are being made to bring the light of knowledge within their easy reach. The task is not easy, since caste prejudices obtain in Travancore in a highly accentuated form and opposition to the admission of children of these unfortunate sections of the population to the ordinary schools is a great stumbling block. However, the firmness of both the Maharaja and the Dewan is bringing down these barriers of caste prejudice and as many as 2,048 schools have children of depressed classes attending them, of which more than 1,000 schools admitted Pulaya and Paraya pupils—the so-called "lowest" classes—for the first time last year. The Ezhavas in particular, who are an "untouchable" caste, but who are very numerous in the State, are making good progress in education, their children in the schools increasing from 23,895 to 51,114 in the course of the last four years, while Paraya and Pulaya children have increased from 3,000 to about 25,000. These are gratifying signs and coupled with the fact that the State has undertaken to assign large tracts of land free of tax to these depressed classes it augurs well for the future happiness and prosperity of this scandalously ill-treated community.

In the industrial field, also, the State is making satisfactory advance. A separate Department of Industries, has been created and an industrial survey of the whole State has been undertaken. It has been found that several industries, small and big, can be revived or set up with profit to the people. The Head of the Department considers that the industries which may be immediately brought into existence in Travancore are shellac, tapioca, coir, palmyra, sugar, matches, soap, pencils, weaving and dyeing, brushes and mat and basket weaving and suggests that three or four industries may be selected from among those mentioned and attention concentrated on them for the time being. Among the new or, rather old and forgotten industries, the potentialities of which have been brought to light by the war, is the shipbuilding industry. Travancore has a long coast-line and two very good ports, Quilon and Alleppey, which are already doing considerable coastal trade. Only the other day it was announced that a few wooden ships were under construction and that the State was offering special facilities to this enterprise. If the Durbar sets about it in a proper way there is a bright future before the State, both in regard to shipbuilding and fishery. In the State there are several fine forests and plenty of suitable wood for both these industries. In Travancore, as in other Indian States, the development of representative institutions, however, is not so satisfactory or rapid as may be desired. The Dewan has given the assurance that the question of amending the constitution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the Legislative Council of the State, with a view to enlarging it and conferring enhanced powers on the non-official members, is under consideration and the reform will be carried out soon. We trust these reforms will give the people the substance and not the shadow of control over the administration of their own affairs. The Travancore Government will do well also simultaneously to embark on an active programme of completing the net work of village panchayats and local boards throughout the State, so that the foundations of self-government may be broadly and deeply laid.

Notes of the Day.

An Indian Navy.

The programme of the tour of Admiral Jellicoe has now been officially announced. The Admiral will arrive in Bombay on March 5th and will leave for Colombo about May 1st. We have no doubt the country will welcome him with all honour due to one, whose services to the Empire during the war have been incalculable. Apart from this, what is it that Admiral Jellicoe will do during his stay in this country? It is known that he will assist the Government of India in considering what part India should play in the naval defence of the Empire after the war. Now, this is a matter, which vitally affects the people of this country, who will have to bear the cost of whatever arrangements are arrived and who are therefore anxious to see that the part of the British Navy, for which India will pay, must be manned and controlled by Indians. We trust the Government of India will lose no time in taking the public into confidence in this matter. Will some honourable member of the Imperial Legislative Council see that this is done? At all events the public must bestir itself and take immediate steps to place the country's case before the authorities concerned.

Mahura Act in Kaira.

The Secretaries of the Gujarat Political Conference have addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay asking for a temporary suspension of the operation of section B (2) of the Abkari Act, for seven months from July next in the Kaira District. Apart from the inherent injustice of the Act in question, the demand is both reasonable and moderate. On account of the complete failure of crops very little fodder is available for cattle in the district and that too at abnormally high prices and the prices of grains also are abnormally high. In view of this, it is imperative on the part of Government to suspend the operation of the Mahura Act. It will go a great deal in alleviating the sufferings of cattle as well as men. For, the mahura flowers will be available as fodder for cattle and food for men. The announcement of its suspension should be immediately made because it will enable the people to store mahura flowers in time. Otherwise the fear of prosecutions will prevent them from so doing. It will really be, as the Secretaries of the Gujarat Political Conference state, "an act of sound relief and generous statesmanship to allow the poor and their cattle to subsist on mahura flowers this year." If the Government are fully cognisant of the grave situation, and we hope they are, they will lose no time in issuing such an order. It is "the imperative need of the situation" and the sooner it is done the better.

The Making of "Honourables."

Some very interesting stories regarding nominated members of the Ceylon Legislative Council are related by Mr. P. Ramanathan of Ceylon who is well-known for his great independence no less than for his attainments. Once it appears that the Governor of Ceylon invited a "good and wealthy" man and addressing him said: "I want to offer you a seat in the Council. Would you accept it?" Good and wealthy as he was this sudden mark of gubernational favour did not convince him of his own fitness to be there. So he stammered out, "I canot speak, Sir." "Ah," cried the Governor, "that is the man I want," and he was appointed. "Not knowing his rights and obligations he once seconded a motion in three words and when the time came for a division after a long debate he deserted the mover and the rest of the unofficials and voted with the officials!"

enalising Independence.

Mr. Ramanathan gives another story which is even better than this one:

"Another Governor found an unofficial member a little too outspoken during the term of five years he served in Council, but the people longed to have him back for another term of five years, and held a great public meeting at the Town Hall under the presidency of an inoffensive doctor, who by his amiability and undoubted ability as a surgeon, commanded the love and the esteem of the European residents here. He was a Government official too. The promoters of the public meeting thought that his presiding would convince the Governor as to the desirability of the reappointment of their favourites. But the Governor deemed it fair to offer the seat to the peaceful doctor who, dazzled by the honour, did not consider the morality of his accepting it, and without reference to the promoters of the meeting, accepted the offer. Then the Governor wrote a handsome letter to the retiring member, acknowledging his independence and services, but regretting that, as it was not the policy of the Government to reappoint a retiring member, he was sorry he could not reappoint him. But when the doctor's term of five years ended the same Governor reappointed him for another term of five years."

Bureaucratic Ways.

Mr. Ramanathan follows up this description of the nomination of members with an instructive contrast in which he portrays the treatment afforded to elected members. He says:

"The Colonial Secretary was unwilling to give us the information we needed. The papers if brought up to the table, would be held in their hands as if they were too sacred to be seen by the vile eyes of the unofficials. The idea that we were the colleagues of the officials and their equals was forgotten. We seem to be suspected as men whose record was anything but good and honourable. They labelled us 'honourable', but treated us quite differently. Handshaking and smiles and dinners were all plentiful, but when it came to the question of doing our duty to the King and the people and of getting some information from the Government upon the matters on which they wished for our advice and consent they kept us at arm's length."

He does not omit to recall the very different consideration shown to him in 1897 when he owed his presence on the Council to the choice of the Governor. He records:

"I and my colleagues were never denied the right to peruse the papers on the subjects which we were called upon to consider in the Legislative Council. If you went to Sir John Douglas or Sir Clementi Smith or Sir John Walker, we were always welcomed. They were glad to have long conversations with us on a variety of subjects and our views would be ascertained. They would themselves explain their own attitude and would gladly ask their head clerks to send to our houses the file of papers that we desired to peruse. On coming back to the Council as an elected member I found a good many changes had taken place."

The ways of the bureaucracy in India are not different.

"Where is Palestine?"

The one good thing that most people have found to say about the war is that it has taught people geography. The flood of fresh knowledge let loose seems, nevertheless, to have some curious backwaters, as the following story told by a writer in the "Daily News" for the accuracy of which he personally vouches will show. A domestic emergency had arisen in a South London household, and the local police were consulted as to the quickest means of summoning home, on special leave, a private soldier serving with General Allenby's forces in the East. The sergeant on duty at the station was very sympathetic, and made laborious note of the man's name, number, and address for the purpose of an eventual telegram, but he questioned whether "Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Palestine," might not prove too vague, seeing the urgency of the matter in hand. "Better make it as clear as we can, ma'am," said he. "I suppose, now, you can't tell me just where Palestine is. Is it in France?"

TRIBUTE TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

STATE FUNERAL ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

All papers pay tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's services to the Empire.

A message from Ottawa says Sir Wilfrid Laurier passed away quietly in the presence of his wife. There are many signs of mourning among all the parties. A State funeral has been arranged.

DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is dead.

The late Sir Wilfrid Saurier, K.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.H., HH.D., the first French Canadian to hold the Port of Premier of Canada (1896-1911) was born in St. Lim, Quebec in 1841. He was educated in H'Assomption College, N'Gill University. Entered Canadian Parliament in 1871. He was the leader of Liberal party since 1891, at the time of his death he was aged 78.

SITUATION IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

STEPS TO IMPROVE ALLIED POSITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has notified the Minister of War that the Supreme War Council is directing steps to improve the Allied military situation in Northern Russia.

VICTORY OF PRO-GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

PARIS.—A message from Vienna states that the results of the elections, besides showing Socialist success, constitute a victory for the advocates of union with Germany.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

DISCUSSION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, H. E. the Viceroy presiding. There was a fairly large attendance of visitors.

Replying to Mr. Sukul's question regarding the Bihar and Orissa Civil Service Association, Sir William Vincent laid on the table a copy of the Government Servants Conduct Rules and said as far as Government was aware the Association had taken no part in politics.

Sir Arthur Anderson, replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding the appointment of a special officer to the Railway Board, said an officer was appointed who had produced a monograph of six hundred pages.

Sir William Vincent, replying to Mr. Patel's question whether Indian Civil Servants were called upon to express views on the Reforms Report, said Government had suggested to the Provincial Governments that selected officials be consulted before submission of their views.

TERMINATION OF WAR BILL.

After interpellations Sir George Lowndes introduced the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Bill and explained that the same date should be observed throughout the Empire. Parliament had already legislated that the date of termination of war be declared by his Majesty's Council and the same be legislated for in India.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

Sir James Meston then introduced the Bill to impose a duty on Excess Profits arising out of certain classes of business. He said when the Armistice was signed it became apparent that a very high price in life and money had been paid for the victory. It was evident that the work of reconstruction would take a long time and would mean a huge expenditure of money. India, though comparatively safely placed, had not been wanting in enthusiasm and sacrifice, the total payments of India were not more than 30 millions. Next year it would be necessary to pay about 18 crores and it was to find this money that the Government brought in this Bill. After Sir William Meyer had spoken on the situation there was a rapid change for the worse. The famine raised its head with its attendant reactions and the difficulty of export became acute. Fortunately, the war came to an end before it was anticipated and the burden of India had become light, though the railways had to be neglected and military expenses cut down; a deficit could not be avoided. That deficit amounted to about six millions and it was intended to raise that sum on the 50 per cent basis. Agriculture would be excepted from the operation of the Act, as also the salary of occupation depending on profession, skill and concerns which were already paying Excess Profits duty in England.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS TO BE SET UP.

Continuing, Sir James Meston said the question of controlled trades would certainly be considered by the Select Committee. The Bill provided to set up Special Tribunals for special cases. Those who wanted to strengthen the tribunal would have a patient hearing in the Select Committee. It was not proposed to levy the Super Tax and the Excess Profits Duty on the same income. The service of an expert, Mr. Watkins from England, had been requisitioned and he would leave England at the end of this month. It was hoped that the Excess Profits Duty would realise roughly about two and a half crores, after making allowances of depreciation. He said that he, and Mr. Howard had already held discussions with several representatives of commercial interests and had arrived at the conclusion that the proposal before the Council was fair to every interest. Some critics said that the Bill was ill-timed and pointed to the serious agricultural situation and the uncertainty of the market. But it was superfluous to say that this tax would not in any way affect the efficiency of relief to distressed agriculturists and would have no effect on the uncertainty of the market. In September last Government undertook to provide for two hundred thousand men. Those men were still on the field, garrisoning conquered countries and maintaining peace, and Government was in duty bound to pay for their upkeep, pay, pensions, etc. The war debt was already high and it was advisable to add to it. It was not advisable either to raise the Super Tax. It was proposed that Government should take a lesser proportion than 50 per cent. This proposal had been carefully considered but the force of circumstances compelled Government to stick to the original proposal to take 50 per cent. The times were abnormal and the profits made during the war unusual, and it was only natural that a direct tax on such profits should be levied.

Concluding, Sir James Meston said the Bill was intended only to be a war measure and he moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Mr. Kesteven, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sita Nath Roy, Mr. Howard, Mr. Hogg, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Ironside, Mr. Rice, Mr. Monerieff Smith, and himself. (The full text of Sir James Meston's speech will appear in our issue of to-morrow).

MR. HOGG'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Hogg said that the measure was contrary to the commercial opinion in Bombay and he would place before the Council his own views for what they were worth. No notice of the principle underlying the Bill. There was considerable force in the argument put forward against the Bill and the present condition of certain trades in Bombay made it impossible that the proposed duty should be levied at the present time. But assuming money was required for war purposes, how was it to be raised? He did not favour the idea of raising further loans. Education, sanitation, housing, and railways would require more money and would be a strain on the Exchequer. Then he went on to say that the commercial interests of Bombay opposed the Bill. Their views had been communicated to Government and he requested Government to pay attention to them and to reconsider if it would be advisable to persist in a measure, which was so much resented by those from whom the bulk of the tax would be realised. He himself favoured the principle of the Bill, but did not feel justified in voting for it as it was opposed by those whose representative he was in the Council.

BILL OPPOSED BY SIR FAZULBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said he opposed the Bill with the full consciousness of his responsibility as a member of this Council, notwithstanding the fact that he gave his cordial support in last September to the resolution moved by Sir William Meyer for India's taking a larger share in respect of the cost of the military forces raised in the country. The situation had changed since then and it was no longer possible to impose the taxation outlined in the speech of the Finance Member at that time except by violating the "conditions and safeguards" which were specifically mentioned in the resolution. Sir William Meyer had assured this Council that the matter was liable to reconsideration if they were faced with grave financial burdens in other respects such as a worse agricultural situation or a grave currency crisis. He urged that the matter should be reconsidered because the rainfall this year had been deficient in certain areas and there was actual famine calling forth for famine relief from Imperial Funds. While one part of the country was suffering from actual famine and shortage of food materials, the rest of the country was in grip of high prices, which were not known even in some of the worst famine times from which people had suffered. Nothing but the extraordinary confidence which the people of this country had in the Government of India could have sustained their currency system from reaching a crisis and even now business men everywhere were feeling, though they were loyal enough not to complain of, the restraints on exports that had been exercised in the interest of their artificial currency for preventing exchange from rising still further. Added to all this the sudden termination of the war had brought about a depression in trade, dislocation of ordinary business activities, and a situation that would fittingly be described as an incipient financial crisis. He submitted the situation tha had now arisen was not foreseen by any one of them when they gave their support to the resolution in September last. There were other reasons for not pushing this Bill. Now that the war was over, there was not the same need for Idnia's assistance nor was there need to raise such large sums as it was proposed to raise at the time.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Continuing, Sir Fazulbhoy said he was positive that the Council was no doubt aware that the opinion in the Bombay Presidency was opposed to the Bill and this had been very ably voiced by the Bombay Government in their letter to His Excellency's Government in which they said, "After further consideration the Governor-in-Council is still unable to recommend that the proposal to levy a duty on Excess Profits should be proceeded with in view of the difficulty of the assessment of the duty, the inequality of its incidence, the likelihood of evasion and avoidance, and the political effect of the general resentment which the imposition of this tax after the virtual conclusion of war and at a time when the Indian industry required every encouragement, has calculated to trouse." They had been told by the Finance Member on several occasions to suggest any alternative scheme that there might be for raising the requir money. He could not help thinking that the Finance Member had erred on the side of too much caution in estimating the revenue surplus for next year. From the operation of Income Tax Act alone under the new procedure there would be a very substantial increase, but even if that estimate was accepted, he asked this Council whether it was worth while to disturb trade and industry in this manner for the sake of four million pounds. Personally he felt that the whole matter of this burden should be reconsidered, but if that could not be done, this obligation should be met by means of a long period loan with the sinking fund distributed over a number of years. Other proposals which were in the air were for raising the rate of customs duty and for screwing up the income-tax. Adoption of either of these would place a burden on the country which the country at this time could ill afford owing to famine conditions and depression in trade. But any of these would cause less disturbance and would on the whole be less objectionable in principle and in actual working of the tax than the proposed levy under the Bill.

MR. IRONSIDE.

Mr. Ironside said that as a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce he would say that his instructions were to oppose the Bill, though, he himself, did not agree with the Chamber. He felt it his duty to place before the Council the views of the Chamber. It was not necessary to weary the Council with a repetition of destructive criticism. He hoped opportunities would be given in the Select Committee to modify the objectionable features of the Bill. The necessity of the Bill was due to a mistaken financial policy followed in the past, the policy of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. He considered that the maximum percentage could be reduced and held that if the interests of industries, faced with foreign competition, were safeguarded, the Bill would not be opposed strongly. He objected to an addition to the National Debt and said that means should be devised to make shirkers pay income tax. He hoped that thoughtless expenditure would be avoided.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sir James Meston, in replying to the debate, thanked Messrs. Hogg and Ironside for their courageous and outspoken criticisms. He concurred with the latter that the income tax machinery should be perfected to catch shirkers and that stringent economy should be exercised in all directions.

The motion was then put before the Council and agreed to and the Bill was introduced and referred to the Select Committee.

THE POISONS BILL.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Poisons Bill. It was stated the Poisons Act of 1901 was intentionally limited in scope, so as to restrict interference with legitimate industries, as much as possible. As the result of these limitations, however, the control afforded by the Act over the traffic in poisons has been proved by experience to be inadequate. In 1910 and 1914 the Government of the United Provinces suggested certain radical amendments in the Act to remedy this defect. The suggestions were referred to local Governments and Administrations for opinion. The replies received showed a general agreement in favour of the suggestions of the Government of the United Provinces. A new bill has accordingly been prepared, which will repeal the Poisons Act of 1904. The more important features of the Bill are:

(1) The substitution of a single clause, Clause 2 for sections 2, 4, and 6 of the existing Act with the object of empowering Local Governments to regulate the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or retail, of any specified poison anywhere within their respective territories instead of in municipalities and cantonments only.

(2) An expansion of the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the Act so as to make them cover, not only white arsenic, but any poison specified in notifications or rules issued in accordance with those sections, clause 3 and 4.

(3) The exclusion of the clauses (b), (c) and (d) mentioned in section 10 (1) of the Act with effect of reducing the number of exempted classes to one, viz., medical and veterinary practitioners.

(4) The addition of a clause (Clause 9) (3) (b), empowering Government to exclude individual members of the exempted class, i.e., medical and veterinary practitioners from the benefit of the exemption conferred by section 10 (j) of the Act.

The opportunity has also been taken to make some verbal alterations in the Act and section 11, which is spent, has been omitted as regards an amendment that the Bill be also published in the Local official "Gazettees."

He (Sir William Vincent), had no objection if this found considerable support in the Council.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Patel formally moved an amendment that the Bill be also published in local official "Gazettes" in English and in such other languages as local Governments think fit. He said the bill was not before the country and time should be allowed for its fuller consideration.

Mr. Khaparde supported the amendment.

Sir William Vincent said though there was no particular enthusiasm in the Council, he was quite prepared to accept the amendment as there was no particular hurry in the matter.

The amendment was accepted and the Council adjourned till Wednesday, the 26th February.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At to-day's Imperial Legislative Council meeting Mir Asad Ali asked:—Will Government be pleased to state: (a) Whether the reports of the Franchise and Subjects Committees will be published and made available for the public; (b) whether an opportunity will be given to the members of this Council to discuss at length the Reform proposals soon after the introduction into Parliament of the Bill on the subject.

Sir William Vincent, replying said: (a) The reports will not be published before submission to the Secretary of State and it will rest with the Secretary of State to determine what papers shall be made public, but the Government of India are confident that all important official correspondence and reports, in connection with the reforms proposals, since the date of the publication of the report by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will be published by the Government of India. The Government are not prepared to give any undertaking upon this point.

SECOND INDIAN MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked: (a) On what date was the recommendation of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, contained in paragraph 272 of their report, that another Indian member should be appointed to the Executive Council of the Government of India as soon as may be, submitted to His Majesty's Government; (b) is it a fact that no exception has been taken to this recommendation, either by the Government of India, or by His Majesty's Government; (c) if the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, what is the reason for the delay in giving effect to the said recommendation; (d) when do Government intend to appoint a second Indian member to the Executive Council?

Sir William Vincent replying said:—The report by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on Indian constitutional reforms is at present being considered by the Government of India who hope to be able to submit their recommendation thereon to the Secretary of State in the near future. The Government of India have no information as to the views of His Majesty's Government, nor is it possible for them yet to state when any of the proposals will be given effect to. The Hon. Member is no doubt aware that any increase of the Executive Council would require an amendment of the Statute.

SALT PRODUCTION.

Mr. B. S. Shukul asked: (a) Will Government please lay upon the table a statement giving figures for the last 10 years ending March, 1918, showing the proportion borne by the salt produced under each of the following three systems separately to the total production of salt and the normal price thereof prevailing in each year. (i) The Excise License system (ii) the Monopoly System (iii) Government Factories; (b) is it a fact that the Government had not under their control a sufficient quantity of salt to meet the balance between the supply and the demand at the normal price and that this fact partly contributed to the abnormal rise in prices of late; (c) if so, will the Government state what action they have taken or propose to take with a view to ensure a continuous flow of supply of a reasonably good quantity of salt at a reasonable price in future?

Mr. A. H. Ley, Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, replying said: (a) As the terms Excise License System and Monopoly System are only used in the Madras Presidency and as an important proportion of that Presidency's salt is now produced under a combination of these two systems, it is impossible to follow the Hon. Member's classification on the assumption that the Hon. Member desires to know what proportion of the annual production of salt is initially in Government's hanes. A statement is laid on the table showing the production (i) of Government and Excise salt in Madras (ii) of Baragra and sea salt in Bombay and (iii) by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. No figures are available to show the normal price of each kind of salt for the last ten years, but a statement is laid on the table showing the average annual retail price of salt in each province. (b) Deficiencies in supply were, due to bad reasons, partly contributed to the recent rise in prices, but the primary causes were the heavy falling og in imports and reckless speculation. (c) As regards measures to increase the production, which, it is hoped, will ensure a continuous supply of salt at a reasonable price in future, the Hon. Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon. Mr. Sarma in the Council of 23rd September, 1918, of which, if he desires, I shall be very glad to send him a copy.

I. C. S. ASSOCIATION.

Sir William Vincent replied to Mr. Shukul:—The Government of India are aware that there is in the province of Bihar and Orissa, as well as in other provinces an Indian Civil Service Association, which exists for the purpose, amongst others, of enabling the members of the Service to discuss matters which affect them as a body. A copy of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules on the question of Government servants taking part in political movements is laid on the table. So far as the Government of India are aware the Bihar and Orissa Indian Civil Service Association has not taken part in any political movement, nor has it contravened this rule.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE PARLIAMENT.

MR. ASQUITH ON DUTY OF LIBERALS.

A highly important letter from Mr Asquith was read at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation, held at Westminster recently, says the "Daily News." It was the first meeting since the General Election. Mr. Asquith wrote:—

The recent election was held under conditions which seriously invalidate the title of the new House of Commons to be regarded as a free and full representation of the considered judgment of the electorate. The result has been to give the Unionist Party a substantial majority over all the other sections combined. They have become the masters of the Parliamentary position.

What, in these circumstances, is the duty of the Liberal Party in the country?

INDEPENDENT IDENTITY.

"In my judgment it is of the highest national importance that it should continue to preserve its identity and its independent activity; that it should not allow itself either to be subordinated on the one side or absorbed on the other.

We are confronted, as a people, with pressing tasks of overwhelming magnitude and unexampled difficulty.

We have, first and foremost, to do our part to secure a just and lasting peace upon the basis of a free partnership of nations, equipped with commanding and effectual authority.

We have, at the same time, to see that the process of demobilising our fighting forces and our war industries, and of re-starting normal civil conditions, is carried through with an equitable consideration of the immensely varied claims and interests involved.

We have, further, to take the first and perhaps the most critical steps in the opening out on frankly progressive lines of a new era of social and industrial development.

These are none of them matters which raise in the narrow sense conventional party issues. But they present problems to the solution of which Liberalism, with its old and tried faith in ordered and continuous progress, and its freedom from the bias of all particularist interests, great or small, has, or ought to have, a special quota of capital importance to contribute.

I trust, therefore, that we shall keep alive our Liberal organisations with all the opportunities which they offer for counsel, for comradeship, and for propaganda, in ever closer contact with the needs and aspirations of the people.

READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

The Executive Committee passed a resolution declaring its confident reliance that all Liberal members of Parliament will safeguard the vital principles of Liberalism in all proposals of social, economic or political reconstruction which may be submitted to the new Parliament. It further expressed the belief that in the highest interests of the nation it is essential that a Liberal Party shall be kept in being, and urged all the affiliated Liberal Associations "to maintain and perfect their local organisations in order to be ready for any emergency that may arise in the future."

REPORTS ON REFORMS SCHEME.

TO BE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

BOMBAY STRIKE AND SIR G. LLOYD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir T. J. Bennett, Mr. Montagu stated that the reports of the provincial Governments on the Reform Scheme, the views of the Government of India thereon and reports of the Southborough Committees would be presented to Parliament.

Replying to questions by Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu gave the assurance that the Government of India would consider the claims of European subordinate police officers who joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers to preferential treatment in respect of enlistment in the Indian Police.

Regarding the Bombay strike Mr. Montagu said he was sure the House would sympathise with Sir George Lloyd at being confronted with such a difficult situation immediately on assuming office and that the House would congratulate him on the result of his action. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu stated that recent information from Moscow indicated that H. S. Sussrawady who was studying Russian in Moscow on the outbreak of the war was still living there.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

TRANSFER CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India contemplated the transfer from India of all enemy subjects interned or uninterned subject to exceptions for cogent reasons. Mr. Montagu pointed out that the Government of India already possessed statutory powers to exclude or expel aliens.

Col. Yate drew the attention of the House to the very grave hardships of the officers coming Home on leave from India owing to high steamer fares.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Government of India and he himself had been anxiously considering the matter. He was now consulting the Ministry of Shipping by which fares were fixed as to whether a reduction was at present possible.

Replying to questions by Mr. Wolmer, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India was considering the extension to Indian Army Officers of bonus and increases of pay granted to British Army Officers for the period during which armies of occupation were necessary.

Regarding the cancellation of exchange compensation allowance to officers of the Indian Army, Mr. Montagu referred to his previous reply on this subject and said he was of opinion that the feeling of Indian Army Officers in this connection was due to the lack of appreciation of the facts.

GLASGOW STRIKE.

MEN ACCEPT 47-HOUR-WEEK PENDING NATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

Work is being resumed in Glasgow on Thursday, the men accepting the employers' terms of forty-seven-hour week pending the national settlement.

OVERSEA PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

At a meeting of the members of Parliament specially interested in the Dominions it was decided to form an Oversea Parliamentary Committee.

IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE ANNOUNCED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

It is understood the Home Department of the Government of India will shortly issue a communiqué announcing the improvements promised by the Government of India and approved of by the Secretary of State in terms of service of the Imperial Police.

ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

ATTEMPTS TO RUIN TRADE.

BRITISH INDIANS' PROTEST.

Mr. Horniman received yesterday the following cable dated Johannesburg 11th February, 1919:—

Legal proceedings under the Precious Base Metals Act of 1898 resulted against Indian merchants of long standing at Krugersdorp area. The effect of the judgment is a virtual ruination of the mercantile community throughout Witwatersrand. The Transvaal Ordinance IX of 1912, the Relief Act and other laws affecting the Indian community are being rigorously enforced, the object being the elimination of Indian trade to the benefit of European competitors. The British Indian community emphatically protest against this cruel and reactionary policy. It is significant that the action has been taken almost simultaneously with the Armistice. The community submits such a policy as a poor mark of appreciation of Indian sacrifices for the Empire during the war. The community earnestly appeals for protection, meanwhile endeavouring to get the matter ventilated before the bar of the Assembly of Capetown. Please help in every possible way.

E. I. ASVAT,
Chairman,
Transvaal British Indian Association.

LORD SINHA IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

Lord Sinha has returned from Paris on a short visit in connection with his new duties as Under-Secretary for India.

INDIAN OFFICER HONOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

Major-General Shere Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (Nepalese Army) has been appointed Honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire Order for services in connection with the war.

PERSIAN AND SIAMESE MISSONS AT MARSEILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

A message from Marseilles states that the Persian Mission has arrived there from Port Said by the British cruiser Isonzo. The Siamese Mission arrived on board the Oronoque.

EXPECTED DROP IN MINERAL RATE FROM BOMBAY TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

The "Morning Post" anticipates that the mineral rate from Bombay to Britain will shortly drop to sixty-five shillings.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

2 LAKHS TO PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Trustees of the Indian People's Famine Trust, have sanctioned a grant of Rupees two lakhs and a grant or loan of additional Rupees one lakh to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATION AT ANNUAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

A communique from Paris says the International Labour Legislation Commission yesterday agreed that each State should be represented at the annual Labour Conference by two delegates for the Government and one each for the employers and the workpeople, each delegate having one vote.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

BIG MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

ARDVRECK WINS THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the races yesterday, when the 4th day of the Big Meeting was held before a large attendance. Owing to the good fields in all the races, except the Worli Plate, and the clever handicapping, all the events were of a very interesting nature, and in spite of working on forms the help of the tipsters and the backing of one's fancy, many surprises occurred, especially, in place betting. Camberley and White Silk were the only two favourites who won. The great event of the day was the Willingdon Plate which Oros nearly won. Ardvreck, who, of course, is known to be a very good stayer, snatched the race from Oros almost on the post. This race provided a good finish and Lynch was most fortunate in winning again one of the big events of this season. He won the Grand Western Handicap and the Flying Plate last Saturday. Ardvreck would have, in all probability, been a hot favourite but for his bad habit of getting left at the post. Yesterday he took a good start and won a fine race. We correctly said in our forecast that he would win if he would start well. The beautiful cup was on view in the lawn. It was a popular victory and every body felt pleased that that sterling sportsman, Mr. R. H. Gahagan, won this plate. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and a keen supporter of racing in Western India.

As usual the races for Arabs in the 2nd division always attract such large entries as to necessitate the splitting of a plate in two divisions. The Damascus Plate of 1½ miles yesterday was for Arabs of this class, and the second division of this plate was the first race of the day. Every horse on the card started and it was a crowded field that went out. Salsette was backed almost to the exclusion of all the rest and the public was let down very badly when the favourite was seen to run in the ruck and a rank outsider in Victor romped home. Tankard and Ayr Laddie who placed in this race paid handsome dividends.

In the Randwick Plate of 1½ miles which followed, the public was again distined to suffer a great disappointment in the failure of Byculla to win. Though he ran a great race and struggled hard to get on terms with Adelaida, his weight proved too much and he succumbed to the great chagrin of a considerable following. Santicola again proved that she has staying powers in her. She placed third. Adelaide won the plate after scores of trials. One must admire her owner who evidently is a strong believer in the proverb "Nihil Desperandum." As the gallant mare has earned her corn money by the "sweat of her brow" one hopes that she will now be allowed to eat it in peace for a long time to come.

After these two disappointments one braced up again for the third race which was the 1st division of the Damascus Plate, as it was whispered that Dictate was a moral certainty in this race. It was nothing Dictate. Some money went also on All Joy and both started strong favourites. Dictate had the disadvantage of a bad start and All Joy, in spite of his low weight, never showed up. Rose Hill won this plate in fine style beating Palermo who this time ran prominently to the great surprise of the public.

They had a good start in the Willingdon Plate and Ardvreck this time was one of the first to jump out. In this race Brendan led till the bend where he shot his bolt. Oros than led and entered the straight looking a sure winner in the distance. Just before the stands he failed to answer the call of Ruiz and Ardvreck who, challenged in a most vigorous manner snatched the victory by a short head. Little Nan, the game mare of Mr. J. L. Ainsworth, placed third a neck behind. It was a most beautiful and exciting race. Lynch well deserved the congratulations he received after the race.

The race that caused the greatest speculation was undoubtedly the Colaba Cup. It was a further addition to the number of valuable Cups that the W. I. T. C. provides. The cup was valued Rs. 750 and the 1st prize Rs. 7,000. This naturally attracted a large entry from horses in the 2nd division for which it was intended. Seventeen candidates ran in that race which was a mile event. Cyanite the hope of many, declined in favour of Waynflete, his stable companion. Though known to be a sprinter, it was at once guessed that his chances were better than Cyanite and he was consequently well boked. County Lad and Red Spear were also well supported and not a few thought that Penny Pie would annex this prize. He nearly did it, in spite of his weight as he came fourth after running in front during the greater part of the journey. Waynflete won in convincing style not in the least troubled by the challenge of County Cricket. Many of the animals who ran in this race require a well deserved rest after the busy time they have had in Calcutta and here.

The two last races of the day, the Worli Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 2nd division and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Plate of 6 furlongs for Arabs are remarkable for the victory of the only two favourites who were heavily supported. Both races were won by W. Huxley who rode in a most excellent manner. On White Silk, especially, he rode a well judged race, sparing his mount who carried top weight and who has the habit of running in front from the start. Huxley is undoubtedly one of our clever horsemen here.

Details:—

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's VICTOR, 8-13, J. R. Flynn 1
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's TANKARD, 7-12, Buckley 2
Mr. D. C. Cooper's AYR LADDIE, 7-2, White 3
Mr. P. A. Stewart's FAIRY GOLD, 8-7, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Chrysanthemum 9-0, Colonial 8-12, Duhallow 8-11, Devildom 8-11, Chieftain 8-9, Salsette 8-9, Rainbow 8-4, Winning Post 8-4, Tookaram (late Rage) 8-2, Sir Martin 8-2, Chairman 8-2, Port Arthur 8-1, Ormuz 7-1, Fattahabad 7-8, National 7-5, Duke of Connaught 7-2 and Tired Tim 7-0.

The race:—After a little delay they were sent off to a fair start, Fairy Gold went to the front, attended by Salsette, Port Arthur and Tankard, Chieftain was last; Salsette retired at the 5-furlong post, Port Arthur then assumed command from Fairy Gold and Tankard, Victor was lying fourth in a good position, at the turn Victor improved his position drawing close to Port Arthur, in the straight he passed him to win comfortably by 2½ lengths, Ayr Laddie finishing fast placed third behind Tankard who passed Port Arthur and Fairy Gold before the grand stands. 1 length, short head.

Favourite:—Salsette.
Time:—2 mins. 24 2/5 secs.
Trainer:—Yussuf.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 135; Places Rs. 46, Rs. 205-8 and Rs. 173.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 81; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 111-8 and Rs. 108-8.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II, 6-7, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. A. J. De Souza's BYCULLA, 10-1, Collis 2
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's SANTICOLA, 8-5, Rose 3
Mr. N. Begmahomed's MINTSPEAR, 6-7, Northmore 4

Also ran:—Memento 9-10, Hunyadi 9-8, Flotello 9-2, Decorum 8-2, Nice Bird (late Sentimentalist) 7-4, Fugle Lady 7-0 and Saunterer 6-12.

The race:—Mintspear cracked the pace from the commencement, Nice Bird was running last, Hunyadi and Fugle Lady were Mintspear's closest attendants. The order was preserved at 1 mile, 7-furlong, 6-furlong, 5-furlong and 4-furlong post, here Memento joined the leaders, Byculla and Santicola followed suit at 3-furlong post; Adelaide II moved fast on the outside at the 2-furlong post, she joined the leaders, Mintspear and Adelaide II entered the straight in front of Byculla and Santicola. Mintspear retired before the 2nd Enclosure stands Adelaide II carried on and although Byculla made desperate efforts to get on terms she stayed out to win by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, ¾ length.

Favourite:—Byculla.
Time:—2 mins. 39 1/5 secs.
Trainer:—C. B. Mahomed.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 197; Places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 88-8; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 8-1, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PALERMO, 8-3, Bowley 2
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's CINGALEE, 7-11, Harrison 3
Mr. Reuben Solomon's DICTATE, 8-5, F. Templeman 4

Also ran:—Ferry Boat 9-4, Excelsior 8-12, Union Jack 8-9, Investor 8-5, Black Ivory 8-3, Argonaut 8-2, Edward 7-13, Angler 7-13, Good Luck 7-11, Look Out 7-9, All Joy 2-7, Ajmer 7-5 and Caulkey (late Conscription) 7-7.

Did not run:—Launceston.

The race:—As soon as the barrier lifted Rose Hill, Cingalee and Dictate forged ahead, they ran in this order for the greater part of the journey, at the 4-furlong post Palermo, came out of the bunch, joining the leaders, around the turn Cingalee was hanging on to the girths of Rose Hill, Palermo came out at a great pace depriving Cingalee of second place, but failing to disturb Rose Hill who won by ¼ length, neck, short head.

Favourites:—All Joy and Dictate.
Time:—2 mins. 23 1/5 secs.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 108; Places Rs. 34-8, Rs. 45 and Rs. 50-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 74-8; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 32.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ARDVRECK, 8-4, Lynch 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's OROS, 8-11, Ruiz 2
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN, 8-8, Rose 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 7-9, Purtoosingh 4

Also ran:—Llangeinor 9-6, Dersingham 9-0, Brendan 8-7, Mordennis 8-7, Sampier 8-1, Baronvale 7-9 and Kinsale 7-6.

The race:—Brendan broke the line first closely pursued by Oros, William The Beau and Little Nan, they raced in this order from the 9-furlong post up to the 4th, here Ardvreck became prominent, he was pacing fast on the outside, Oros was on the rails alongside of Brendan, Little Nan on the inside with William The Beau on her girths. Before they reached the turn Brendan retired from the contest, Oros entered the straight first, in front of Little Nan, Ardvreck challenged Oros before the public stands and after a most exciting finish he won by a head, neck, short head. The first four horses were so close up at the finish that they could have been covered by the proverbial sheet.

Favourite:—William The Beau.
Time:—2 mins. 7 3/5 secs.
Trainer:—Goolm Ali.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 146; Places Rs. 42-8, Rs. 43 and Rs. 23-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 67; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 11-8.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 9-3, F. Templeman 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET, 8-8, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 7-8, Collis 3
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 9-5, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Gunning 9-12, Mazboot 9-6, Redspear 9-3, Eagle's Nest 8-10, Enchantment 7-7, Red Quill 8-2, Little Trout 8-0, Birthday Clothes 8-0, Royal Band 8-0, Royal Ambition 7-13, Country Lad 7-11, Bright Bird 7-4 and Athlete 7-2.

Did not run:—Cyanite, Javelin (late Bedspread), Lucky Queen and Philanthropist.

The race:—The start was most wretched the field getting off in Indian file, Penny Pie had the advantage from Birthday Clothes, Bright Bird was last. Penny Pie entered the straight first and flattered his supporters till near the second stands here County Cricket and Waynflete settled him, Waynflete won comfortably by 1 length, Miss Rollestone passed Penny Pie to place third, 1 length, ¾ length.

Favourite:—Country Lad.
Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 69-8; Places Rs. 36-8, Rs. 106-8 and Rs. 111.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 49.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 10-2, W. Huxley 1
Mr. A. Hope's GLASEBURY, 7-10, Easton ... 2
Mr. Pine's BELLICOSE, 9-1, Ruiz 3
Mr. Downe's BILLY BAWN, 6-13, Lynch ... 4

Also ran:—Foolish Fancy 9-5 and Resilience 9-1.

Did not run:—Waynflete.

The race:—Camberley left the machine earliest, Glasebury, and Bellicose pursuing, they raced in the order until very near home, Glasebury snatched the second place from her stable companion, and although she made great efforts to get on terms, Camberley won easily by half a length, ¾ length, ¾ length.

Favourite:—Camberley.
Time:—59 secs.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 23.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 12-8; Places Rs. 9 and Rs. 18-8.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK, 9-8, W. Huxley 1
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's SUFWAT, 6-7 (cd. 7-4), Collis 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s DARTMOOR, 9-0, F. Templeman 3
Mr. N. R. Bolia's MOOLTAN, 7-8, Buckley 4

Also ran:—Four Aces 8-11, Mettle 6-7, Nizamul-Mulk 8-1, Zuheir 7-10, Lord Roseberry 7-8, Red Prince 7-7, Osprey 7-4, Balloon 6-12, Silver Streak 6-7 and Powerful 6-7.

The race:—Osprey and Silver Streak were the pacemakers, White Silk was running fourth, handy the whole way, Sufwat was far away in the bunch, Osprey and Silver Streak gave up the struggle at the turn, White Silk took it up winning a good race by ¾ length. Sufwat rushed late placing second, Dartmoor placing third with a late rush, ¾ length, ¾ length.

Favourite:—White Silk.
Time:—1 min. 24 3/5 secs.
Trainer:—Owner.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 42.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 13-8; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 20.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

Very tame tennis was the order of the day yesterady on the Queen's Road Court in the Western India Championships. There was hardly a game which evoked interest but for the encounter between Rendall and Irvin and Vyas and Vyas of Jawnagar which dragged on a weary game and contributed nothing of first-class play. There was not one other set evenly matched and on the whole the evening provided no considerable excitement. Some sets of Men's Singles and Men's Doubles and one set Mixed Doubles were played, the events all closing rather easy and poorly repaying the spectators who had assembled in goodly number. Fyzee met Marshall and disposed of him in two sets for six games to one in both cases and Shimidzu gave a defeat to Shakoor for 6—0; 6—2. Ashton versus Fox resulted in a win for the former who claimed his victory in two sets, the secores being 6—4, and 6—3. Syad Hussain and Kirloskar took part in witnessing the games of other competitors as their opponents did not appear on the scene and thus gained a walk over.

In gentlemen's Doubles Rendall and Irwin were first opposed by the Jamnagar players Vyas and Vyas. This contest ran into the third set and proved the relieving feature of the day. Although eventually the European pair emerged successfully, it could by no means be said that they were allowed an easy win by their opponents. Vyas partners united well and throughout showed themselves careful players to be reckoned with. This smart combination tired out Rendall and Irwin and when the event of the day proclaimed them winners both the Europeans were thoroughly exhausted, Rendall managing to possess his racket at considerable strain. This game produced some fine rallies no doubt, but the main feature of it lay in the surprising alternation of strokes exhibited by the Vyas partners. But this seemed to be the only merit of their play for neither their services nor their returns were vigorous. All the same they put their opponents frequently off their guard and carried many beautiful points. The first set closed at 7—5 in favour of Rendall and Irwin but Vyas and Vyas soon set matters right by bringing to bear good judgment and nice combination. They thus carried the next set by six games to two and when the third set began, had already established that they were not insignificant. The third and decisive set lived on to 8—6. The points leading to 5 all and then to 6 all were interesting and at this time Irwin committed many blunders and gave the impression that his only qualification was his height which gave him a long reach. He pitched many balls into the net and the results of the day might have been otherwise had not Rendall in spite of his exhaustion pulled up and made amends for lost opportunity. In the two succeeding games both of which the Jamnagar competitors lost and thus got the worse off in the fight, there was some confusion in the play of Rendall and Irwin notwithstanding which the issue turned in their favour. In justice to the latter it must, however, be said that there was at least one fine drop and one elegant extreme placing to his credit which was well appreciated. The last ball of the last game which stood at vantage striker was badly returned from the side of the Indians and lodged into the net, thus closing a tiresome encounter favourably to Rendall and Irwin at 8—6.

The other set of Doubles in which the winners in this event faced Montgomery and Mathews, left them successful for the second time during the day.

On Court No. 2, instead of on No. 1, as had been arranged, Messrs. Row and U. D. Ranga Rao were opposed by Mr. and Mrs. Portlock. There was nothing at all striking about this set, but for the surprising way in which Mrs. Portlock made it clear that between her partner and herself she was the wrong person to select as the weaker one Mrs. Row played a tame game and monotonously raised the balls over the net inviting the opponents to smash them. Mr. Portlock was not particularly good at that stroke and the result was that his smashes were usually as week as volleys and were rarely left unreturned. In the later games of the first set and throughout the second set Ranga Rao practically played full Court and left no possible point to be doubtfully negotiated by his partner. He fed almost every point on to Mrs. Portlock, but she returned them cleverly and vigorously. Once she nonplussed Ranga Rao by a sharp placing to his extreme left. Ranga Rao's superior force could not be withstood for a considerable time, especially as Portlock's game was nothing extraordinary. So the set closed the shortest at six love in favour of Ranga Rao and Mrs. Row. Mention must, however, not be omitted of the fact that Ranga Rao exhibited none of those lovely vigorous rapid strokes which one used to like in him.

RESULTS.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday:—

SINGLES.

A. A. Fyzee beat R. D. Marshall, 6—1, 6—1.
Z. Shimidzu beat J. S. Sakhoor, 6—0, 6—2.
May Ashton beat V. Fox, 6—4, 6—3.
Syed Hussain—W. O.
Kirlosker—W. O.

GENTLEMAN DOUBLES.

May Rendall and W. Irwin beat M. R. Vyas and G. T. Vyas, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.
May Rendall and W. Irwin beat E. G. Montgomery and Capt. Matthews, 6—4, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. Row and U. D. Ranga Rao beat Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, 6—4, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played today:—

AT 4-15 P.M.

No. 1—Takeuchi v. Wagle.
No. 2—May Rendall v. R. Morarjee.
No. 4—Vyas v. Damari.
No. 5—Ranga Rao v. Syed Hussain.
No. 6—Shimidzu v. Modi.

AT 5-15 P.M.

No. 1—Shimidzu and Mrs. Monck Mason v. Syed Hussain and Mrs. Vodden.
No. 2—England and Cheetham v. L. Barraclough and Brough.
No. 4—Lewis v. Fyzee.
No. 5—Ashton v. Kirlosker.
No. 6—Irwin v. Nacrojee.

TILAK LIBEL CASE.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S ADDRESS.

SIR V. CHIROL'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

In the Tilak case continuing his speech for the defence, Sir Edward Carson said when Sir Valentine Chirol wrote the articles in question Mr. Tilak was putting forward the most wicked doctrines of anarchy. Mr. Tilak had for years been organising in India a widespread conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government of India and was asking damages to set up his character in order that he might tell Indians that a British Jury said he could continue to teach the doctrine of Swadeshi and the cult of the bomb.

Sir Valentine Chirol, giving evidence, said he came to the same conclusion as Sir Sidney Rowlatt regarding the origin of violent anti-British propaganda in India. He saw at Nasik a great deal of material gathered in the course of investigation of a conspiracy which resulted in the murder of Mr. Jackson, including the portraits of Mr. Tilak and odes and protestations of devotion to Mr. Tilak. He had no personal animosity towards Mr. Tilak, but he withdrew nothing he had written.

The case was adjourned.

REPARATION COMMISSION.

RECEIVING EVIDENCE OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

A communiqué from Paris says the Reparation Commission met to-day and received the evidence of Italy, Serbia, France and Belgium.

ARMISTICE DISCUSSIONS.

FINAL NAVAL PEACE TERMS

FUTURE OF KIEL CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

PARIS.—The Armistice discussions will be resumed to-morrow when Marshal Foch returns from Treves. It is almost certain that the final naval peace terms will include the complete destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal and the opening of the latter to ordinary traffic and leaving Germany with a navy only sufficient for defensive purposes.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

RUSSIAN SITUATION DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Feb. 19.

PARIS, 17th.—The Supreme War Council to-day considered at length the Russian situation. Responsible British circles think that the associated Governments will probably decide to renew the invitation to the Russian Governments to meet them and moreover that the invitation will stipulate a short time-limit and insist upon compliance with the spirit of Prinkipo proposal.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

LABOUR MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

The Ministry of Labour in announcing that the Government is calling a National Industrial Conference on February 27th in the Central Hall at Westminster, states that the purpose is to provide an opportunity for the members of the Government meeting the representatives of the industries of the country in order to discuss the industrial unrest and obtain the views of the employers and the workpeople on the matter. Invitations are being issued widely with a view to making the Conference fully representative of the industrial community.

INDIAN MILITARY AND TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is exactly seven months since the military authorities announced their intention of forming a second University Corps and up to new no arrangements are made for the same though our forms were handed in, a long time ago. Twice has Prof. Hamley of Wilson College declared that "arrangements were almost complete" for the training and informed us that our status would be the same as that of the British soldier and that our uniforms and equippage would not be of the non-descript type given to last year's men. Of course we did not believe then that all this was to remain in the type-written sheet that Prof. Hamley received from the heaven-borns at Simla. Is this the sort of encouragement and sympathy that the demi-gods of Simla boast they show towards their Indian subjects? Do Government still wish to pursue their policy of distrust? What motive can there be in detaining the British soldiers here, by holding out inducements of extra bonus to them and not allowing the educated Indians to acquire military training Why do not Government allow those men who have been separated from their relatives since 1914 to go to their homes, and train up the Indians in order to prepare them to defend their homes in case of necessity? Certainly that will be most satisfactory to both Indians and British soldiers. I wonder why Government and the military authorities allow discontent to prevail amongst Indians who are as anxious to get military training as the British soldiers are to see their wives and children. Inscrutable indeed are the ways of the Indian Government, most of all of the military authorities.—Yours, etc.

A 'VERSITY STUDENT.

"MODERATE" DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The Associated Press has issued the following communique:—

The President of the last session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party has directed the Secretaries to announce that the following is the personnel of the deputation to England on behalf of the Moderate Party finally selected from the names suggested by the members of the Committee appointed for the purpose:—

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Sir Benode Chandra Mitter, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. N. M. Samarth, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Hon. Mr. Provash Chandra Mitter, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, the Hon. Mr. Dr. A. Subrawardy, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. M. V. Joshi, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Mr. K. C. Roy.

To assist this Deputation and to promote the cause of Indian constitutional Reform, arrangements are being made to form in England an influential committee consisting of prominent British statesmen and public men who are supporters of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. BONAR LAW ON CENSORSHIP.

SECOND READING OF AERIAL NAVIGATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Feb. 19.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Guest replying for Mr. Churchill said the Allies were considering which portion of Rhineland could be recovered from Germany under the Armistice.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had decided that it was impossible at present to end various censorships.

Mr. Kelley drew attention to the fact that the cables to America were not censored, while the cables to Australia were censored.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not aware of the fact but the matter had been carefully considered with a view to making the relaxation as complete as was compatible with public interest.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was considering the question of liberation of conscientious objectors but was not prepared to give preference to this class before the general demobilisation of the army. (Loud cheers)

The Bill abolishing the necessity for re-election of ministers after appointment to office was read the second time.

Colonel Seely, moving the second reading of the Aerial Navigation Bill, explained that the object was to restore the civilian flying rights under the regulations solely designed to protect the general public. He said the associated governments had made considerable progress respecting the question of regulation of aerial navigation, in which connection a conference would be held in Paris shortly.

CHINESE PEACE DELEGATION

INSTRUCTED TO REVEAL CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

PEKING.—The Government has instructed its Peace delegation in Paris to acquaint the Peace Conference with the contents of a number of Chino-Japanese agreements and to continue to act according to their discretion.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

WIDER POWER TO SYNDICATE TO POSTPONE EXAMINATIONS.

At the next meeting of the senate of the Bombay University to be held on Friday the 7th proximo, among the motions, notices of which have been given, will be the following:—

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and V. P. Vaidya will move that the financial year of the University shall be from 1st July to 30th June.

Dr. H. H. Mann will move that Regulation 156 be so amended as to confer on the syndicate wider powers to postpone examinations than those conferred by the Regulation as it stands at present.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan is bringing forward proposal to hold the examination for the B. A. Pass Degree twice a year.

Consideration will be given to a letter from the Principal, New Poona College, regarding which Dr. N. A. F. Moos has given notice of his intention to move as recommended by the syndicate,

"That the Senate record their opinion (1) that the maximum number of students fixed for the Intermediate Arts Class of the New Poona College by the resolution of the Senate, dated the 26th February 1916, be raised from 120 to 150, and (2) that the application for permission to teach the Honours course in Mathematics for the B.A. Examination be refused."

A letter from the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Sarvajanik Education Society of Surat will also be considered and in connection with it Principal A. M. Masani will move, as recommended by the syndicate,

"That the Senate record their opinion that the maximum number of students fixed by the resolution of the Senate, dated the 19th December 1917, for the First Year and Intermediate Arts Classes of the Sarvajanik College, Surat, be raised respectively from 100 to 125 and from 60 to 75."

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Mr. P. K. Telang has consented to preside at the District Conference of East Khandesh, which is to be held on the 18th and 19th of March, at Bhusawal.

Official and Personal.

Lt.-Colonel J. E. Tennant has arrived at Government House.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

SPREADING RAPIDLY IN BRITAIN.

HAVOC IN AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

Influenza is spreading rapidly. Last week in Edinburgh there were 138 deaths from influenza of which ninety were due to pneumonic influenza. There were 262 fatal cases in Glasgow. The authorities state that the epidemic is of a much worse type than the previous outbreak.

There were 94 deaths in Newcastle compared with 43 in the previous week.

A message from Sydney states that influenza is paralysing business throughout the Commonwealth. Fifty thousand have been thrown out of work, shops and streets of Melbourne and Sydney are deserted and the hospitals in Melbourne are unable to take more patients.

MORE GERMAN BARBARITIES.

SUFFERINGS OF REPATRIATED POLISH DEPORTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

PARIS.—The Polish Foreign Minister has acquainted the Allies with the inhuman treatment by the Germans of the first batch of repatriated Polish deportees comprising 25,000 men and women and 650 children who were conveyed to the Polish frontier by day and night in open trucks in twenty-one degrees of frost causing death of 56 children. At a frontier station Germans robbed them of all the money, footwear and extra clothing and detained the men between fifteen and thirty-five years of age.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Weimar says the "Vossische Zeitung" states that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister, has resigned.

RANTZAU TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

BALE.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Rantzau told the Cabinet, he wanted to resign because it was impossible to continue his foreign policy "while France is notoriously aiming at the resumption of hostilities." Rantzau is remaining in the office in deference to the wish of the Cabinet.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT'S MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says the results of the elections to the National Assembly up to the present are:

Social Democrats	31
Christian Socialists	11
German Nationals	2
Bourgeois Democrat	1
Czech	1
Jewish National	1

Those elected include six women.

BELGIAN DEMAND OF DUTCH TERRITORY.

HOLLAND'S DECISIVE REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Feb. 19.

THE HAGUE.—The Foreign Minister replying to a question in Parliament regarding the Belgian demands in connection with the left bank of the Scheldt said the Dutch Minister in Paris had been instructed to inform the Conference that the questions affecting Holland should not be discussed without Holland's case being heard. Any demand for cession of any part of the Dutch territory would be met by a decisive refusal.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST DEPUTATION.

ADMIRAL OFFERS PASSAGE IN WARSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

CAPE TOWN, 17.—The Admiral has offered the Nationalists a passage to Europe in a [illegible] Excellency is due to arrive here on Friday.

CONTROL OF SUGAR.

PROHIBITION ORDER REVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

The Food Controller has revoked the order prohibiting dealings in sugar outside the United Kingdom except under permit.

RESTRICTION OF SUGAR-CANE PLANTING.

JAVA PLANTERS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

THE HAGUE.—The leading sugar growers of Java have telegraphed to the Minister of the Colonies urging him to instruct the Dutch-Indian Government to abandon the scheme for compulsory restrictions of sugar-cane planting by at least twenty per cent. The sugar-growers emphasise that the restriction results in a loss of millions of florins in wages, revenue and profits and will reduce the 1920 sugar crop to fifteen million pigols compared with twenty-seven millions in 1918.

ITALY V. YUGO-SLAV.

ITALY DECLINES ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Feb. 19.

PARIS.—Telegrams from Rome say that Italy has declined to accept the Yugo-Slav scheme of submitting differences with Italy to the arbitration of President Wilson.

MR. PAL ON DELHI CONGRESS.

FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES, NOT PERSONALITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 19.

At the Gokhale Hall last evening, Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, presided, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal spoke on "Delhi Congress and After." Mr. Pal said in his long experience of the Congress never was there a session the great bulk of whose delegates took such active and lively part in the deliberations of that body, both in the Subjects Committee and the open session, as in the Delhi Congress. The Congress, he said, should be the people's Congress. He explained the attitude they adopted in regard to certain resolutions on which differences arose at the Delhi Congress. They were fighting not for personalities but for principles. Mr. Pal was sincerely loyal to the British Crown, because to him the British Crown was the symbol of unity of the British Empire. The British Crown did not represent the British race, but represented the collective life of the Empire. In the interest of the Indian nationality he was loyal to the Imperial connection. Mr. Pal concluded with a tribute to the Delhi Congress saying it was the first democratic Congress

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi and Ajmere Merwara, the following office-bearers were elected:—

President:—Rai Saheb Pyearey Lall.
Vice-Presidents:—Haziqulmulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Rai Saheb Chandrika Pershad, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, and Mr. K. C. Roy.
Secretaries:—Mr. Sriram and Mr. Manohar Lall.
Joint Secretaries:—Mr. Rashbehari Sen and Sirdar Nanak Singh.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND DR. ANSARI'S SPEECH.

DELHI MUSSALMANS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 18.

An over-crowded meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi was held on Friday last, to protest against the orders of the Punjab Government forfeiting the speech of Dr. M. A. Ansari. Among those present were:—Haziqulmul Hakeem Ajmulkhan, Sir Malak Umer Hayatkhan of Tiwana, Mr. Hafiz Abdulaziz, pleader, and others. The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi protests most emphatically against the order passed by the Punjab Government forfeiting the speech delivered by Dr. M. A. Ansari as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 11th Sessions of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi and considers it an unwarranted interference with the rights of the subjects to freedom of speech and free expression of their religious views and sentiments and requests his Excellency the Governor-General to cancel the said order of forefeiture."

That the President of the meeting be authorised to communicate the first resolution to his Excellency the Governor-General and the press."

Among the principal speakers were Haziqulmulk Hakeem Ajmalkhan, who moved the first resolution. Mr. Hafiz Abdulaziz, pleader, Molavi Ahmed Sayeed Sahib, and Mr. Khewaja Abdul Samad of Kashmere, who seconded it.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PONDICHERRY, Feb. 17.

News has reached here that s.s. Andre Sebon has reached Colombo having on board Monsieur Gerbines, the newly appointed Governor of French India. Monsieur Ahnet, who accompanies his Excellency, will, it is said, act as Private Secretary during his tenure of office. His

BENGAL VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

REFERRED BACK TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

At meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay presiding. Sir Henry Wheeler moved that the report of the Select Committee on Bengal Village Self-Government Bill, 1919, be taken into consideration. The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq moved an amendment that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be republished. He pointed out that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was quite different from what it was originally and the public should be given an opportunity to express an opinion on the Select Committee's recommendations. The Bill was the foundation of self-government in Bengal and as such should not be rushed through.

Sir Henry Wheeler replied he was not convinced that there was any use in republishing the Bill. Members of Council would have opportunities of expressing their views on the Select Committee's recommendations when they were taken into consideration by the Council.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost, seventeen voting for and twenty-three against.

Mr. Fazlul Huq moved another amendment that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee. The Hon. Mr. W. E. Crum pointed out that 283 amendments of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee were on the agenda for discussion by the Council. If all their amendments were taken in this Council it would mean enormous waste of time. By referring it back to the Select Committee they might be able to arrive at quick decision by informal discussions. He was, therefore, in favour of Mr. Huq's amendment.

Sir Henry Wheeler on behalf of the Government opposed the amendment and said that to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee would normally mean much delay, but would also serve no useful purpose.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried, twenty-one voting for and nineteen against. Most of the non-official European members voted for the amendment.

ACCIDENT TO AERIAL SURVEY PARTY.

BOAT CATCHES FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The "Statesman" publishes a report of an unfortunate occurrence from Chittagong. General Borten and Captain Rose-Smyth started out from Calcutta some time ago to survey the coast line for suitable places for aerodromes and landing places in connection with the service which will ultimately be established between Calcutta and Rangoon. They left in a boat called the Sphynx, and duly reached Chittagong, having made plans and notes on the journey. On Thursday, having completed their work at Chittagong they were leaving for Akyab, when there was an explosion the cause of which has not transpired and the boat caught fire. She ran aground on a sandbank and burnt down to the water's edge. Six men were injured and had to be taken to hospital. Neither General Borten nor Captain Ross-Smyth was hurt, but they only escaped with what they stood up in and lost not only all their baggage but also the notes and plans of the sites they had approved of as suitable landing places.

THE RENT ACTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your editorial note in the issue of 7th instant, showing the difficulties that present themselves in interpreting certain claims of these Acts as well as their administration as a remedial measures, is not a day too soon. It is time the High Court and the Government found it convenient to frame rules, in the light of your criticisms, for the practice and procedure of the Acts, in addition to those already framed under rule 13 of the Act No. VII, and published in the Government Gazette of the 30th January last.

These Acts are applied to Karachi as well as to Bombay and some other places. But Karachi appears to be more fortunate in that the operations of the Acts have been more successful there in securing relief to the poor tenants, than in Bombay, Mr. Birch, the Controller, has dealt with about 6,000 cases by now, and it may be noted to the credit of the Karachi Judges that not a single case has occured in which the Controller's powers of determining the Standard rent was questioned.

The people there find it more convenient to seek the advice of the Controller in the matters of evictions, recovery and assessment of rent.

To add to your searching comment on the application of the Rent Acts, I venture to suggest this question. "Whether or not the Controller is to allow necessarily in every case, an increase of ten per cent. plus the rent of 1916, in the matter of small premises, as contemplated by Section 2 of the principle Act?" Should any learned reader of your paper be good enough to explain the position, it would be removing a difficulty in the administration of the Rent-law. In my humble opinion, the Acts do not enjoin on the Controller that he must allow the ten per cent. increase in every case. It would be, indeed, an exercise of wise discretion on the part of the Controller, if he were to grant suitable increase not exceeding ten per cent. of the rent in 1916, only in such cases as will really merit such an allowance.—Yours, etc.

VASANT ROY P.

THE BLACK BILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following in the "Freedom's Sentinel".

Much has been said against and for the Black Bills, that I need not say anything more, but I would like to suggest that a strong agitation be carried on in England by a strong All-India deputation expressly deputed for the purpose, to bring before the English public and Parliament the iniquity of hoisting these repressive measures on the loyal Indian people. If such an agitation is carried on in England and India simultaneously the English people and Parliament will be forced to institute an inquiry and send another Montagu Commission to soothe Indian feeling. The English people should be informed of the doings of the bureaucracy in India, how they ride roughshod over the opinion of all India expressed unmistakably inside and outside the Council Chamber, the laws they enact for India's benefit, how they make British rule contemptible and how Indians are driven like the Irish to madness by their lust for power and how the very principles for which England shed so much blood, sacrificed her manhood and drained herself so much wealth, are thrown without any regard to the winds. The British public and Parliament will then know how the people they are sending to govern India and to fit India for self-government discharge their duties by utter contempt for public opinion. Let the Peace Conference and our delegates know how this shameful treatment of India after suffering so much for Europe. Let us not rest content until these obnoxious laws are removed from our midst. Let the deputation open India's sore and oppressed heart to the whole world. Let our voice ring across the world and only then the bureaucracy open its eye and repent of its blunders.—Yours, etc.,

FURIOSO.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

WHAT INDIA SHOULD DO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have taken up the cause of Indians and are fighting tooth and nail against those two abominable repression bills before the Imperial Council. It is a foregone conclusion that the bills will be passed by the official majority, and the only course open for Indians is to bring the whole proceedings of the Council to the notice of the Peace Conference. It is futile to waste our breath to bring the bureaucrats to their senses by our opposition for they are determined to turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of the Indian public. It is a fact that there is no chosen representative of India at the Peace Conference, and this is the only alternative left to us to make our grievances heard and known by the members of the Conference, who have, it is said, at their heart the freedom and liberty of the smallest nations, whereas, India with her teeming population cries, and cries in vain, for bare justice and fairplay, which is denied to her. —Yours, etc.,

C. B. PAREKH.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1919.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now when the whole country is agitating over those two pernicious Sedition Bills, so bitterly and vehementaly opposed unanimously by the chosen representatives of the Imperial Council by the Indian people, the following appropriate passage will be considered quite opportune on the present momentous occasion and which will make interesting reading:—

"If history can tell us little of the past, and nothing of the future, why waste our time over so barren a study? History is a voice for ever sounding across the centuries the laws of right and wrong; *right*, the sacrifice of self to good; *wrong*, the sacrifice of good to self. .... For cruelty and oppression the price has to be paid at last; not always by the chief offenders, but paid by some one. Justice and truth alone endure and live. Insjustice and oppression may be long lived, but Doomsday comes at last to them in French Revolution and other terrible ways." "Froude."

Thus the despair of a nation is the sword of Damocles which outraged Justice poises over the heads of any autocratic or bureaucratic Governments. It is time yet to respect feelings of the people and undo such harsh and abominable measures opposed with one voice by Indian non-official members of the Council, if not for anything, at least for the sake of unlearned lessons in the past.—Yours etc.,

Bombay, Feb. 13.

AGITATR.

"GETTING INTO IT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anybody who reads the speeches of the three Official Members in the Supreme Council in supporting the Rowlatt Bills, will not fail to mark to what a deplorable state of demoralisation, British Statesmanship in India has fallen. In the Peace Conferenes British Statesmen are exerting all their might in conjunction with President Wilson to make all the world "safe for Democracy", but here in India, we see the sorry spectacle of their brothers being busy frantically forging fresh fetters for the loyal law abiding Indians. Sir William Vincent, the Member in charge of the Bills, cooly makes the acceptance of these Black Bills by Indian Members, a test of their capacity for Responsible Government. Sir Verney Lovett in his superior wisdom, supposed that the Indian members had not understood the issues underlying the Bills and consequently explained to the Council that the Bills had to be introduced in the interests of the loyal Police officers, loyal landlords, loyal peasants and Indian parents who had a right to expect that the Government (the Ma-Bap Sirkar) would take as effective steps as possible to prevent revolutionaries from ruining their sons. Sir George was the hero out of the three knights. He astounded the Council by bluntly remarking that the Government is not going to surrender its mature judgment even to an unanimous opinion of non-official members and related the childish anologies of the sick man, the burglar and the snake in support of his position.

This degeneration of British Statesmanship in India, can only be attributable to the long course of coercion, practised over the Indians, which has the awkward knack of affecting even those that practise it. They are trying to eradicate revolutionary ideas by having recourse to repression. History teaches us that it has failed wherever it has been tried notably in Russia. The snake of anarchism bears a charmed life and will not die by these means. The remedy is to its fangs by mesmersing it—by change of policy and by gratifying the just demands of the people. To prevent a man from having recourse to dacoities, the remedy is surely not to kill him but to see that he is in no want of the bare necessities of life.

But Indian bureaucrats would not hear. They refuse to learn the lessons of History and madly persist in their course of coercion. This is in the fitness of things. The repression demoralises not only the repressed but also the Repressor. A person preparing a pit for others to fall, generally falls himself into it, and so the British administrators in India are falling. It was Dr. Booker T. Washington who said that you cannot keep a man long in the gutter without yourself getting into it, and it is coming astonishingly true in the case of Indian bureaucrats, who in foolishly attempting to keep Indians long in the gutter, are themselves getting into it. Will they not yet pause and consider?—Yours, etc.,

P. G. JOSHI.

Erandol, Feb. 12.

TALL TALKS AND LOW DEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope, you will be kindly enough to spare a brief space in your popular journal.

The strong stand, the non-official members took at the beginning of the so-called Indian Legislative Assembly was very praiseworthy. But some seem to have been softened by the false assurances of the Government members to make the Emergency Bill a temporary measure.

Every repressive law, when it was introduced first, was said to be temporary. But our bitter experience proves that the same was made permanent. It is the habit of the bureaucracy to give assurances to overconfiding Indians. The question whether it was going to be temporary or not put forth by the Hon. Mr. Banerjea should not have been asked at all. The Government could easily see that it announced to a half consent. Why should that too, be given at all? Did Mr. Banerjea consult his constituents?

The Indians are not ready to have such an un-British and retrogade measure defiling the statute-book even for a minute. Loud talks of self-determination, equality, fraternity, brotherhood, independence, liberty, rights of small nations are in the air. Was the consent of the Home Government obtained for passing such an abominable lawless law? If it is given, tall talks should be at once given up by the British statesmen. But it is not too late if the fair name of Britain is to be saved from being blackened by their agents here. Farewell to all constitutional reforms if the Rowlatt Bills are passed.

The non-officials members should refuse to work in the select committee which is only packed with the Government majority. All their cries will be in vain. No amount of whitewashing can make them acceptable. They are to be totally thrown away. Let the blind bureaucrats pass them, and even worse once they can find from their reserve stock The duty of our leaders is to find out a better and an effective constitutional remedy to bring the obstinate bureaucracy to its senses, than the futile protest mettings.—Yours, etc,

M. N. ASHAR.

DEMOBILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I take the liberty to ask if you could find room in your paper to publish the following short letter.

I would like to call the Government official's notice to the way the territorials are being treated in demobilisation. This Battn. came to India in 1914 and been on active service since March 1915 and a good number of us have been in Mesopotamia 3 years without a day's leave since leaving England 1914. They have called for two drafts and 95 per cent. of the men, were men who have not been in the country 18 months and never been out of this station, I am sure some of the heads, don't know how we volunteers are being tried on. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

MARRIED MAN.

A SALVATION ARMY SCHEME.

A correspondent writes:—

It is rumoured that a protest has been made by the Roman Cathelics of this city against the scheme contemplated by the Salvation Army to take over the working of the Government Workhouse on the grounds, amongst others that the proclivity of the Salvation Army for proselytising would interfere with the religious rites of those Roman Catholics who may be in that institution. In consequence of this, the erection of the building by the Salvationists for the reception of the vagrants which was in the course of construction has been held in abeyance pending the final orders of the Government on the matter.

(Continued from Column 6.)

recovering ground lost by the Brest Peace. The Minsk Town Council passed a resolution rejoicing at the new unity between White and Great Russia. There is also abundant evidence that in Esthonia and Livonia the Soviet movement is gaining ground, hundreds of recruits joining the Red Guards as they advance. Hence the appeals for foreign help.

A FREE POSTAGE.

In Russia the latest step in Socialisation is a decree that postcards and letters not exceeding 15 grames shall be carried free. Over 15 grames the postage will be at ordinary rates for the whole weight. Also class distinctions have been abolished on the railways, and henceforth there will be one class instead of four, though persons travelling long distances or on night journeys may pay extra to secure a numbered place.

BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

SOVIET PLATFORM WIDENED

SOCIALISTS FIRM AGAINST REACTION.

Soviet Russia, like other revolutionary countries before it, wrote the special correspondent of the "Daily News" from Stockholm on Janary 9th, is being hurriedly militarised to meet attacks from without. The Allies' landing at Archangel and the rumours of intervention at other places have enabled the Bolsheviks—who were never Pacifists for peace sake—to get together an army and to pull the country into a surprising concentration of effort. Hardly a branch of national work is now untouched by a sense of the necessities of war.

Realisation of the monarchist character of the anti-Soviet forces, both in the Cossack country and in Siberia, has caused certain political changes within Soviet Russia. Both Menshevik and the Right Social Revolutionaries' Central Party Committee have passed resolutions marking a material change of outlook.

AGAINST INTERVENTION.

The Mensheviks now stand definitely on the Soviet platform, making reservations only in regard to the Soviet policy on the provisioning question. A decree has accordingly been passed readmitting them to the Soviets. The Social Revolutionaries are less explicit, but have disclaimed the main reason for their exclusion by declaring against further Allied intervention, which they say "has lost its original purpose." At the same time they have not decided definitely to go over to the Soviet, but demand a double energy in the struggle against reaction and Left tendencies.

More important than these changes of front by parties which as the new elections prove, have lost all popular support, is the changed attitude of the co-operative societies. These old-established organisations are extremely influential, and have retained their vitality throughout the revolution. Hitherto they have been so conservative as almost to represent the opposition in the country. Last year the Co-operatives were against the October revolution. At conferences since then, while acquiescing in the Soviets, they have insisted on preserving complete independence and "political neutrality."

In December the All-Russian Conference of Co-operative Societies at Moscow declared neutrality impossible at this moment of the struggle against reaction. They threw the principle of independence to the ground and agreed to put the whole of their experience at the service of the Soviets in the work of establishing labour communes. Their educational work is to be co-ordinated with that of the Soviets.

Finally the conference summoned all co-operatives "to use their utmost efforts in the struggle with the counter-revolution inside Russia and Anglo-American capitalism without," and declared that the co-operative movement "will fight with every means in its power against the invasion of Russian territory by Imperialists."

SWING OF OPINION.

This means a considerable swing of opinion in the villages. The change in the political complexion of the villages is also indicated by the fact that poverty committees, which were originally started to counteract the influence of the rich peasants in the village Soviets, are now beginning to amalgamate with these Soviets. Lenin, speaking at a conference of delegates from these land and poverty committees, referred to this as a proof that the Russian revolution was not "like the ordinary bourgeois revolutions in Western countries." He said that the poverty committees had brought about an enormous change in the late summer and autumn. His programme is a gradual change from individual enterprise to the public cultivation of land. He hopes by the establishment of agricultural communes to set an example of more efficient methods than those hitherto employed by the Russian peasant, and in this way to increase actual productivity.

STARVATION IN TOWNS.

Meanwhile the conditions of life in the towns are about as near starvation as can be, owing to the fact that Russia is unable to obtain manufactured goods to exchange for food, and is cut off from the raw materials which would enable her to manufacture at home. The peasants are naturally unwilling to give food for paper when they have no prospect of exchanging that paper for clothes, tools, etc. This worthlessness of paper perhaps contributes to explain the successful collection of taxes, which, according to a report given by M. Krestinsky, Commissary of Finance, is coming in with far less difficulty than was expected, and will bring between seven and ten milliards, in spite of the scepticism, even among the Bolsheviks, when it was first proposed.

Soviet Russia is now in the position Republican France was in when it had to advance or starve. The heavy defeat of the Bolshevik army at Perm, on the Eastern front, which Trotzky a short time ago reported as safe, is the more serious for them because it lessens their chances of getting raw materials from the mining districts of the Northern Urals. I expect, therefore, to see a tremendous effort made to recover Perm.

OTHER FRONTS.

On the South front the position is more or less stationary. The Royalist adventure in the Ukraine has been liquidated, and Petlura's troops are holding practically the whole country. The Soviet, temporarily at least, is safe from attack from the Ukraine. Petlura's Government is a Directorate—practically the rump of the old Ukrainian Rada, and is consequently anti-Soviet. But it has owed much of its success over the Monarchists to the collaboration of the Ukrainian Soviet's supporters. Petlura could not, without great risk, attempt to lead troops against Russia, and though he prohibited Bolshevik newspapers these were freely published in the principal Ukrainian towns.

In West Russia the Soviets are rapidly

(Continued in Column 5.)

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

"GROSSLY UNFAIR TREATMENT OF DEFENCE."

MR. NORTON'S PROTEST.

(From our special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 18.

On the Court reassembling this morning Mr. Norton cross-examined witness Maulia at considerable length. The cross-examination by other defence counsel also proceeded without much heat. After lunch when Mr. Wallach proceeded to re-examine witness, Mr. Norton raised an objection to counsel examining on points which did not arise in re-examination. Mr. Norton emphatically protested against the grossly unfair treatment of the defence by the prosecution.

Re-examined by Mr. Wallach witness said there was a corn-bin between the houses of Mariam and Karamat. A "Chappar" protected it from rain. It was 4 by 3 cubits.

Mr. Norton objected on the ground that it did not arise in the re-examination. They did not know what bin was being referred to.

Mr. Wallach said the question had been asked by the defence whether witness was in the house. Mr. Norton denied the accuracy of statement. Mr. Wallach repeated his remarks. Mr. Alston supported Mr. Wallach.

Mr. Norton.—I submit that these things ought to have been put in at the examination-in-chief and that a long time ago. We have been treated with gross unfairness in such matters being kept back by the prosecution.

Mr. Wallach.—I have never kept anything back from you.

Mr. Alston.—So far as I can see, the question asked by Mr. Norton lies in cross-examination and has to be dealt with in re-examination.

Mr. Norton to Mr. Wallach.—You have kept this back from us and treated us similarly for upwards of two months. Under such circumstances cross-examination becomes a farce. We have not had the name of a single witness given to us and that

Mr. Norton had not finished when Mr. Wallach interrupted.—I have never kept anything back from you. As to the statement, I gave you a list long ago. You should not complain. You have had the identification list long ago.

Mr. Norton.—My complaint is that we have never been told what any witness is going to say.

Mr. Wallach that is a very different thing.

Justice Tudball to Mr. Norton.—"I certainly do not agree with you. You are wrong, you are entitled to keep your opinion and we shall keep our own." Justice Tudball added.—"I don't think the prosecution has intentionally kept back anything from you.

Mr. Norton.—I did not say intentionally.

Mr. Wallach.—We have given you every cility.

Mr. Norton repeated that no facility was given to the defence in respect of witnesses or the statements they were going to make.

Justice Tudball.—You did not say that at first. You said that not a single witness' name had been given to you. As a matter of fact they have been given. It is perfectly unfair to the prosecution.

Mr. Norton.—I was interrupted in the middle of a sentence, as I have consistently been interrupted throughout these proceedings. The accused have good cause for complaint and I say we have been treated with gross unfairness.

Justice Tudball.—You have no right to say that. We hold the contrary.

Mr. Norton.—Your Lordship is entitled to the last words, but that would not unsay what I have said.

Mr. Alston to Mr. Wallach.—You need not say a word in defence.

The Court disallowed the objection and counsel for the prosecution then proceeded to ask witness further questions.

Umrao was the next witness examined by Mr. Wallach. Witness said he went to Katarpur on the day of the riot as he was asked by Mussmat Alladi to bring news of Alladia. On approaching Katarpur, a Hindu crowd 150 or 200 saw him and pursued, whereupon witness fled into the sugarcane field. He identified about 6 men of Chandpur.

Mr. Mohanlal cross-examined the witness. He said during *Id* prayers at Dhinpur the news of Katarpur Mussulmans having been prevented from offering prayers and performing Kurbani was discussed and it was decided then that Mussulmans of Auzide villages should go to Katarpur to assist their fellow Mussulmans. On the day of the riot some Mussulmans of Chandpur went to Katarpur. Witness did not know about other villages.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

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HOW KATARPUR RIOT CASE IS CONDUCTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen "the full text of the note read by the President of the Special Tribunal in Court" on the 6th February in the above case and published in the public press under various head lines—one of them referring to me as "a biassed critic".

On a perusal of the note I find that with nine-tenths of it I have no concern whatsoever, as neither did I refer to the Commissioners' conduct in the case nor do I think it proper to do so now. If, as they say, the Commissioners have been generous in their treatment of the accused and their lawyers, I have not the least desire to depreciate the value of their kindness, and if, per chance, there be, as the proverb hath it, another side of the picture also, it is equally out of place to refer to it while the case is pending before them.

Only one would have liked to see that if the Commissioners had decided to place a note like this on record, as appears to have been done, they might have as well asked the accused and their lawyers to state what their feelings and experiences about the procedure so far adopted were and whether they had anything to say about the treatment meted out to them up to now, as a statement supported, if it could be supported, by them, would have been far more convincing as compared with the one now before us, because in the absence of such statements by the other party which is keenly interested in the matter, the note stands the chance, however remote it may be, of being looked upon as if it were a certificate drawn in one's own favour by the certifier himself a thing which I am sure its authors never intended it to be.

But I take exception to this note on a further and a far firmer ground, that instead of confining themselves to the subject matter of my letter, the Commissioners have gone out of their way to cast reflections upon me and the All-India Hindu Sabha which it will not be possible for them to substantiate, and which, as I will presently show without the least chance of being contradicted, are altogether incorrect.

I had, for instance, studiously avoided, and for obvious reasons, saying a single word about the merits of the case or the attitude or conduct of the Commissioners themselves towards the accused. How could then the remark that my letter was "clearly intended to create prejudice in favour of the accused in the eyes of those before whom the proceedings in this case may ultimately come for consideration" be considered called for and justifiable?

Similarly the motives which impelled me to bring to the notice of the public press the serious drawbacks under which the accused (who have been deprived, through autocratic executive action, of the valued right of appeal) and their lawyers and *pairokars* are labouring in the case were so plain and obvious that there was hardly any necessity to search for "ulterior objects" which never existed.

Again it was news to me to learn that I was as it had appeared to the Commissioners, to have been, "a party to the production of a Hindi pamphlet published during the pendency of the case," and sent to the Commissioners anonymously. As a matter of fact, I, in common with the Commissioners, came to know of the existence of this pamphlet only in the first week of December when I found it being circulated at Delhi, but certainly before the case began before the Commissioners on the 9th December. I did not read it at the time nor would I stoop to the unpardonable device of associating myself with any anonymous contribution.

It is not a fact, as stated by the Commissioners, that "the said pamphlet professes to be issued under the authority of the All-India Hindu Sabha" of which I am the Honorary Secretary. If the Commissioners had taken the trouble to look even at the title page or the cover of the pamphlet they would have found it clearly stated there that its publisher had given his own name, which is Beni Prasade, Jijnasu of Delhi, and has also mentioned the name of the society for which he had published it to be the "Hindu Dharma Samrakshani Sabha, Kankhal," of which I am not even a member, much less a Secretary. Nowhere does the pamphlet "profess" to have been issued by, (nor could it have issued) by the All-India Hindu Sabha. On the other hand a perusal of the pamphlet, (which by the bye looking to it now, I find, is really a reprint of certain articles which had been written long before the trial began, by the editors of some newspapers mentioned in the pamphlet itself after making independent enquiries about the occurence) would have shown that at least one of the articles reprinted in it is hostile to me and the All-India Hindu Sabha, and speaks of us disparagingly as not having done anything to help the Hindus in this matter. Similarly a reference to page 58 of the pamphlet as well as to the last page of the cover would have shown that the names of the President and the Treasurer of this Sabha are also stated there, both of whom are Mahants of some Sikh *Akharas* or religious orders of the Sikhs (*Udasis* and *Nirmalas*) of Kankhal. In face of all this in the pamphlet itself, how could it appear to the Commissioners that I was a party to its production or that the pamphlet "professed" to have been published under the authority of the All-India Hindu Sabha, passes my understanding. I say and say it emphatically that there is not the least ground for supposing or stating that I or the All-India Hindu Sabha had anything to do with the production or circulation of this pamphlet, and the Commissioners owe it to themselves and us to correct their note accordingly.

May I also ask the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore to say in the light of the facts given above in what quarter my alleged bias really lies?

My main objections against the way in which the trial of the accused in this case is proceeding are, *firstly* that the United Provinces Government was wrong in depriving the accused of a trial by ordinary courts of law which would have given them the safeguards of publicity throughout the trial and a right of appeal to the High Court, *secondly*, that the court room in which the case is at present going on under the Defence of India Act is so constructed that the accused canot hear the evidence against them, and *thirdly* that the procedure adopted has deprived the accused of all knowledge of what the witnesses have stated against them as no magisterial record exists to go by on which the defence lawyers could cross-examine the prosecution witnesses, and the special Commissioners have refused, excepting in one instance, to supply the defence lawyers with a copy of the statements which the witnesses had made to the police. The Commissioners' reply to these objections, so far as I can see from their note is that "with the policy of the Government in appointing a special tribunal to try this case" they have no concern, and as to the defective court room, they are informed, that it was designed by the District Engineer, who, the Commissioners have made it a point to state, is a Hindu. How far this statement makes the present arrangement less objectionable, because the building was designed by a Hindu, or how far, therefore, the ends of justice are met sufficiently, and the Commissioners' memorandum can effectively allay the objections I have raised I leave others to decide!

But the question is who instructed the Engineer to build the Court; and who gave him the idea of the requirements which his design had to meet? Surely it ought to have been, and ought to be even now the duty of some one to see that the 172 persons, who as I stated in my last letter, include some of the most respectable members of the Hindu community of the Hardwar Union and its surroundings, namely Municipal Commissioners, Heads of religious orders, Zamindars, Bankers, a Secretary of the Municipal Board and a Sub-Inspector of Police, etc., and who have only one chance of clearing themselves of the serious charges laid at their door should get all the facilities which a civilized Government had in its power to provide to all persons similarly placed, whether they are Hindus or Mahomedans, high or low, so that no one of them may have a reasonable cause of complaint that he did not get an opportunity to defend himself properly. Can this be said of the existing arrangements under which the accused, or at least a large majority of them if not all, find it physically impossible to hear the voice, see the faces and observe demeanour of the witnesses giving evidence against them?

The Commissioners suggest that as an alternative to the present court room constructed inside the jail the accused would have had to walk daily with fetters which would "not be appreciated by the more respectable of the accused." The answer is the accused would prefer the temporary inconvenience of fetters to the permanent inconvenience of being hanged or imprisoned without hearing the evidence on which their fate depended.

To my objection that D. I. G., Mr. Goad, who has been in charge of the investigation and has also yet to appear as a witness in the case has been present from day to day in the trial along with other subordinates associated with him in the investigation, the Commissioners' reply is that they "consider it essential to the proper conduct of a trial in any court that those who are instructing the prosecution should be present during the trial." To this I have simply to add that as I am writing these lines the D. I. G., Mr. Goad, has been absent from the Court for a week without causing any anxiety to the prosecution. It seems therefore that his presence was not essential to the conduct of the prosecution.

With reference to my statement that the accused could not hear what charges a particular witness had brought against them, the Commissioners "point out that separate charges were drawn up against each of the accused, which charges were read out to the accused by one of the Commissioners." True, but the charges framed by the Court naturally state only the offence and not the names of the witnesses nor the details of the incidents of each offence and cannot therefore be a substitute for the knowledge of the evidence to be given orally against them, which they must hear clearly to be able to meet it. That the absence of this fundamental facility seriously vitiates the character of the trial and puts the accused under a most serious disadvantage will hardly be gainsaid.

The Commissioners quote the following as an instance of the knowledge afforded to the accused of the details of the various offences charged against them:—

"This is Dhoom Singh of Jwalapur—pointed to Dhoom Singh, son of Balu Singh, No. 31. He was one of those who dragged Shabrati to the heap of kandas. I knew him before. His wife's people live in Katarpur."

Now accepting the correctness of this in its entirety, the only knowledge, which Dhoom Singh got from this was the fact contained in the quotation and nothing more. It gave him no indication of what the identifying witness had previously stated against him, it furnished no details of the witnesses observation, it disclosed nothing as to what corroboration was to follow or had been already recorded.

To sum up, from my letter and the Commissioners' note certain facts emerge which have not been answered and can not be answered. They are:—

First—that the acused have been deprived of a trial in public;

Second—that they have been deprived of the right of appeal;

Third—that they have not heard the evidence produced against them;

Fourth—that they have not seen the demeanour of the witnesses.

Add to this the following facts, namely.

(1) the absence of the knowledge of the previous depositions of the witnesses.

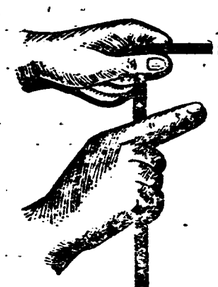
(2) the absence of the knowledge as to how a particular witness's statement is corroborated or supported by other witnesses,

and you have some idea of the drawbacks under which the accused and their lawyers are labouring in this case. I submit these are serious grievances against which the accused have a ligitimate cause of complaint and it is the duty of all public men as well of the Government interested in the proper administration of justice in the country to raise their voice against them and that is the plain and simple motive which impelled me to indite the previous and the present letter.—Yours, etc.,

DEVA RATNA SHARMA,
Honorary Secretary,
All-India Hindu Sabha.

Dated 15th Feb., 1919.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW AND OLD MERCHANTS IN INDIA



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GUZERAT NOTES.

MR. GANDHI ON MR. PATEL'S BILL.

(From a Correspondent.)

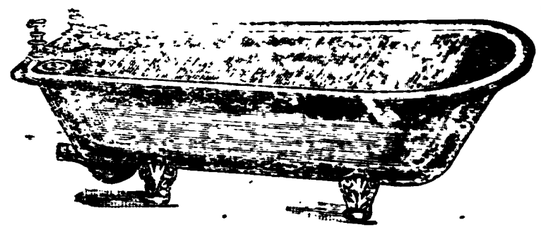
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

Various interpretations were passing muster in Guzerat professing to represent the considered view of Mahatma Gandhi concerning the far-reaching consequences of Mr. Patel's celebrated Inter-Caste Marriage Bill. Happily, all ingenious conjectures are set at rest by the recent authoritative pronouncement of Mahatma Gandhi. He sees no objection in inter-marriages among the sub-castes of the Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra communities. There would, he held, be an infusion of fresh vigour among the present degenerate Rajputs if inter-marriages were frequent among the Rajputs, Bhatias, Lohanas and Patidars. There can conceivably be nothing wrong if inter-marriages among the Modh and Shrimali, Bania communities were the rule rather than the exception, but on no account should the existing fourfold division be broken through. It is desirable to weld together the four main castes comprising twenty crores of Hindus, by neutralising the centrifugal tendencies at present separating the various sub-castes in any main caste. Mr. Gandhi said that subject to the above modification, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had promised his wholehearted support when the Inter-Caste Marriage Bill would be referred to the Select Committee in the Imperial Legislative Council. In conclusion, Mahatma Gandhi pointed out how a wide chasm yawned between the Brahman and the Dhed and warmed the ardent advocates of marriage reform against short cuts to progress "Superasque evadere ad auras, Hoc opus, hic labour est" wrote Virgil long ago, and Mr. Patel's Bill is merely designed to "blaze a trail" that would eventually become a well-travelled road to social betterment.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN SURAT.

The activities of the Surat Branch of the Home Rule League ever since its inception on September 23, 1916, are calculated to gladden the heart of every nationalist. It commenced with a membership of only six, the internment of Mrs. Besant giving it an unparalleled fillip so that towards the end of the last year it had 1,825 members on its rolls, in addition to 2,342 members attached to sixty-eight offshoots it established in the District. Surat was the first to forward a mammoth petition signed by 26,000 persons to Mr. Montagu, emphasising the need for granting self-government to India. In the year under review, fifty-one public meetings were held under its auspices and the Surat public had the rare privilege of being addressed by Lokmanya Tilak, Mrs. Besant, Mahatma Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and other leaders of nationalist thought. Nor did the cause of national education fail to enlist the sympathy of the League, which collected a sum of Rs. 1,000 to help it forward. It was through the good offices of the leading lights of the League that a compromise was reached in the local mill-hands' strike. During the period covered by the report altogether twenty-five meetings of the members were convened and arrangements to read the Presidential address delivered at the Calcutta session of the National Congress were made in 130 centres while seventy-five places sent telegrams protesting against the gratuitous slur cast on Lokmanya Tilak and other Home Rulers at the Bombay session of the War Conference. Under the direction of the League, 123 telegraphic messages were transmitted, welcoming Mr. Montagu on his arrival in India. The financial position of the Surat Branch is unfortunately not what it ought to be in view of the expressed that the present year would bring Rs. 3278-4-9 and the expenditure, Rs. 2,573-3-7. A confident hope might be expressed that the present year would bring it more funds to enable it to extend the sphere of its influence.

SANITARY WARE



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BULSAR MUNICIPALITY.

EXTRAORDINARY RECONSTITUTION OF WARDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bulsar was quite alive during this week. Four successive public meetings have been held. The first meeting was held on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 5 p.m., in the public Dharamsala, under the presidentship of the well-known pleader, Mr. Dahyabhai Vasanji, for protesting strongly against the introduction in the Imperial Legislative Council, of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and Criminal Emergency Powers Bill, and urging H. E. the Viceroy to drop the measures as they are a menace to the public and encroach upon the liberty of the subject. Mr. Dahyabhai was authorised to forward a copy of the resolution for the consideration of the Viceroy in Council.

Another public meeting was held on the same day at 6 p.m., to protest against the high-handed action of the local Municipal Council, in framing the wards to suit their own purposes and against public interests. Mr. Jehangirsha Kolabhai Maneksana, a late Municipal Councillor, presided. He said, in the course of his eloquent speech, that people might be wondering how he came to accept that honour considering his late connections with his friends, but he declared that it was a question of public life of Bulsar and that no consideration of friendship would prevent him from exposing some ugly facts. The reconstitution of the Municipal Council was a public question and it was the first and foremost duty of the Councillors, when their suggestions were asked for, to take the public into entire confidence by inviting their suggestions, if they had any to give. But nothing of the sort was done. The President then proceeded to point out the glaring defects of the scheme of wards framed by the Municipality and said the 1st ward contained only 20 voters, while the 2nd had 180 voters. Some had 80 voters and some 60 and one had 165 and so on. The total of the voters in three of the wards was not even equal to the number in the 2nd ward and the total number of voters in nine wards was nearly equal to the number in the remaining three wards.

Several other persons also spoke on the subject. One of the speakers, Mr. Ranchodji Bhikhabhai, pointed out the glaring disparities in the constitution of the 3rd and 4th wards, in particular. He asked whether the wards were framed on any principle, and if so, on what principle.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting (1) entering its strong protest against the Councillors' high-handed and selfish conduct; (2) appointing a committee consisting of Mr. Kasanji Kunverji, pleader, as chairman, Mr. Jehangirsha Kolabhai Maneksana, Mr. Dahyabhai Vasanji Desai, Mr. Husenbhai Haji Halimbhai, Mr. Husenbhai Fakirbhai Kaba, Mr. Gopalji Khandubhai Desai and Mr. Barjorji Vicaji Guzdar, to frame a suitable scheme in the interests of the public and forward it to the Collector of Surat; and (3) asking to extend the present franchise rule by modifying the limit of Municipal tax, to become a voter, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

On Monday, the 10th, another public meeting was convened under the presidentship of the Mamlatdar of Bulsar to take early steps to spread cooperation among students. Mr. Durlabhji R. Desai, Government Pleader and honorary organiser of the Cooperative Societies, and the Rev. E. H. Ebey of the American Mission, delivered eloquent speeches on the advantages to be reaped by cooperation. A committee was formed to give practical shape to the movement.

On Tuesday, another public meeting was called, Mr. Kasanji Kunvarji, pleader, presided, and Mr. Durlabhji Shamji Dhruve expatiated upon "Brahmacharya."

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At various intervals I notice that your valuable paper has contained letters of grumblings from soldiers and I ask if you will kindly publish a few remarks regarding one of the latest muddles of the Army authorities. I refer to the Military Accounts Department.

This department is young and were it not for the fact that the whole business is a serious matter, I would be inclined to plead on account of its youth; but joking aside, one is really faced with the question which is put better as a proportion sum. If it has taken the M. A. D., 3 months to arrive at its present efficiancy how long will it take to complete its duties?

That the chief of this department is a capable head nobody doubts—but knowing as the majority of the 3,000 clerks do, the internal working of the various offices, one is led to suggest that he is not ably backed up.

The primary mistake was made in detailing men for this job, who not only did not wish to come here, but will acknowledge that they have never put pen to paper before except to sign their names when occasion required. This was done by O. C. companies and certainly cannot be laid at the door of the M. A. D.

Luckily there are hundreds of men now on the strength of this battalion who have the qualities which go to make up the successful business man. Men of high standing who in civil life are men of importance—men that matter in things that matter—bank managers—heads of business houses, those well up in the scholastic world, all used to the business of arganisation—and who know the way to get things done. This accumalation of brains is certainly not being used to its fullest by any means.

Why do not the powers that be sift out the men who are wasters in the clerical world—rank and file—and put the department on a proper footing, run it as a business—Lloyd George it—giving the reins to men who are used to the job, with a free hand to get the work done?

Were this done. I am convinced that the work of strengthening out the accounts in question would be completed in a much shorter time than under the present system.

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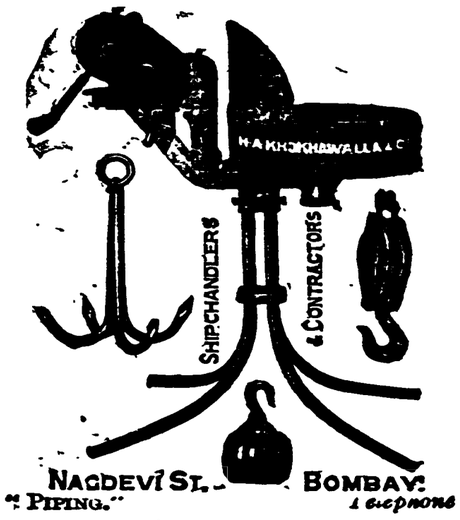

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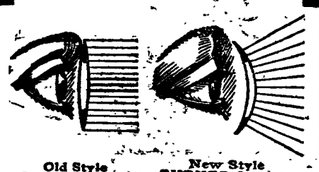

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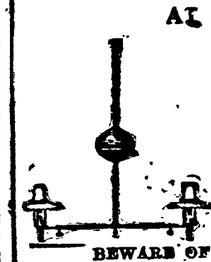

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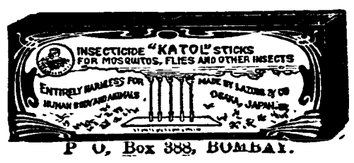
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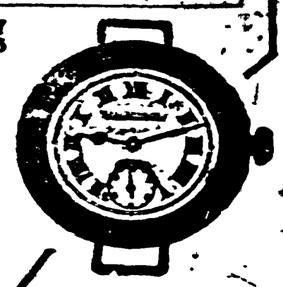

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.